

PEOPLE

Three Winners Named For 'Alternative Nobel'

Josef Lutzenberger, a Brazilian engineer fighting the destruction of the Amazon rain forest, the head of the Earth group, including the Japanese, in Manila, and John Turner, a British politician, were named winners of the Nobel prize.

BASEBALL

MEIS, DODGERS EVEN

See Sports, Page 17

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Algeria... 1.000 Dn... 115 Rals... 1.300 Rals... Australia... 22 S... 142 Esc... Bahrain... 1.000 Dn... 1.000 Rals... Belgium... 50 Bf... 50 Rps... Cyprus... 1.000 C... 1.000 Rps... Denmark... 110 Dk... 1.000 Rps... Finland... 8.50 F... 1.000 Rps... France... 7.50 F... 1.000 Rps... Germany... 2.30 D... 1.000 Rps... Great Britain... 1.000 D... 1.000 Rps... Greece... 130 Dr... 1.000 Rps...

ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S. Allies Appear To Harden Stand On Drug Money

By John Meehan International Herald Tribune NEW YORK — U.S. charges that a Luxembourg-based bank worked with Colombian drug traffickers to launder millions of dollars of cocaine profits could mark a turning point for U.S. prosecutors in their effort to prompt U.S. allies to take a more vigorous stand against drug-money laundering.

with involvement in the alleged global money-laundering scheme. Indictments were unsealed in several U.S. cities on Tuesday. In recent years, the U.S. government has stepped up efforts to combat money laundering and trace the money flows of illicit drug sales.

Kiosk

Soviets Pledge Afghan Aid

UNITED NATIONS, New York (Reuters) — The Soviet Union said Wednesday that it would contribute 400 million rubles (\$600 million) in humanitarian aid to Afghanistan.

Donald Trump, the U.S. developer, has bought the East Coast shuttle from Eastern Airlines. Page 2.

General News

Israeli law holds parents responsible for rebellious acts of Arab youths against the army in occupied areas. Page 2. Mikhail S. Gorbachev said laws are being drafted to enable farmers to lease land from the state. Page 4. Dan Quayle insists that, from now on in the campaign, he's his own man. Page 3.

Business/Finance

Köckner of West Germany may have suffered losses of up to 700 million Deutsche marks in crude oil trading. Page 11.

Table with 2 columns: Dow Jones, S&P 500. Values: Dow 3023, S&P 129.075.

Bendjedid Sets a Vote On Changes for Nov. 3

By Edward Cody Washington Post Service ALGIERS — President Chadli Bendjedid announced Wednesday that Algerians will vote in a referendum Nov. 3 on a political change that would make the prime minister responsible to the parliament.



Michael S. Dukakis greeted supporters as he arrived at the airport in Burbank, California, in advance of Thursday night's debate with George Bush.

Reliable States Hold Key to Republicans' 'Lock'

By E. J. Dionne Jr. New York Times Service WASHINGTON — Around this time every four years, Republicans begin speaking about "the lock" and when they recite the words there is usually a gleam of knowing confidence in their eyes.

public Tuesday gave Vice President George Bush a 3-point lead over Governor Michael S. Dukakis. Although Democrats have their own ideas about how the Electoral College might work to Mr. Dukakis's advantage, Republican strategists say that Mr. Bush is in a much stronger electoral position than the opinion polls indicate.

Lee Atwater, the vice president's campaign manager, says that his candidate's base in the South and the Rocky Mountain states is secure and that Mr. Bush has already sewn up somewhere over 200 electoral votes.

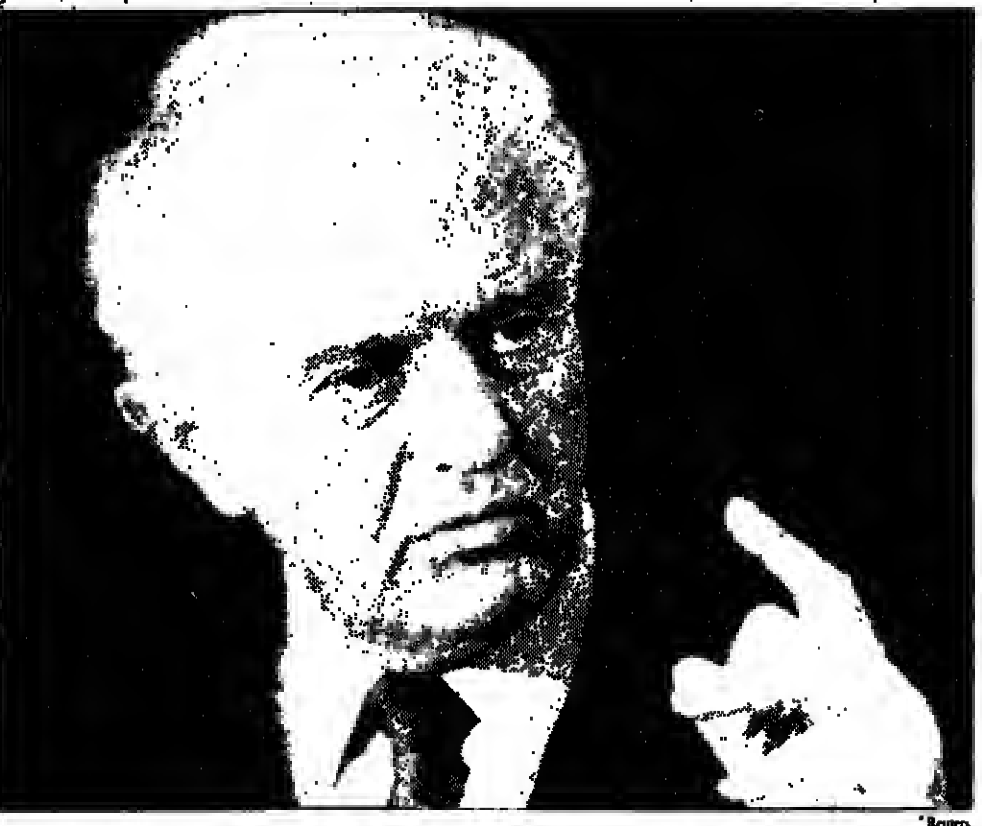
Cautionously, Mr. Atwater counts only two of the biggest states, Florida and Texas, in his total already, and he says this gives the Republican nominee "maximum tactical flexibility" to win the election by picking off just two of the remaining big states: California, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and New Jersey.

Mr. Dukakis, in this view, needs what Mr. Atwater calls "an inside straight" and what Geoffrey Garin, a Democratic poll taker who prefers racing terminology, calls "the super trifecta."

Dollar Drops on Fears Over U.S. Trade Deficit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — The dollar tumbled against major currencies Wednesday as markets feared a bulge in the U.S. trade deficit, continuing the powerful sell-off that began on Tuesday in Asia, dealers said.

investors. The steep drop, as on Tuesday, established the bearish tone for New York. "Most of the movement is happening in the overseas market," said one trader, adding that negative sentiment runs deep in the market. "It's not a really pretty situation," he said.



Eduard A. Shevardnadze at a news conference at the end of his visit to France.

Gorbachev's Mastery Seems Clear

By Michael Dobbs Washington Post Service MOSCOW — New details of the recent Kremlin shake-up suggest that President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has acquired even greater control over key levers of power than previously indicated and could proceed with further personnel changes.

The new division of responsibilities within the Communist Party bureaucracy, specified by Soviet officials, suggests the scale of Mr. Gorbachev's success in consolidating his political power. His supporters now control the crucial sectors of ideology, foreign policy and political patronage, while his rivals have been maneuvered onto the sidelines.

propaganda, science and culture. This gives him significantly greater influence than his conservative predecessor, Yegor K. Ligachev, 67, even though he has not been appointed to the post of second secretary of the party.

Agreement At Hand on Arms Talks

By Jim Hoagland Washington Post Service PARIS — The Warsaw Pact and NATO have bridged all fundamental differences over holding new negotiations to reduce the size and attacking power of their land armies after 18 months of preliminary talks in Vienna, Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union indicated Wednesday in Paris.

At a news conference ending an unusually cordial three-day visit to a country that has been sharply critical of Soviet policy for most of this decade, the Soviet diplomat appeared to confirm reports circulating in Western capitals that the two military alliances had removed major obstacles to agreement on a formal mandate for the new conventional arms-control negotiations.

But he acknowledged that final agreement had not been reached in the parallel East-West talks in Vienna on human rights, the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe. The main obstacle there is Moscow's insistence on playing host to the rights conference in 1991, an idea opposed by Britain and a few other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

New Evidence Indicates Peary Missed the Pole, and Knew It

By Boyce Rensberger Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Long-suppressed navigational notes by Robert E. Peary, regarded as the first person to reach the North Pole, indicate that Peary knew he had come no closer than 121 miles to attaining his goal but claimed he had made it anyway.

did get to the North Pole and, if not, whether he knew how badly he had missed the mark when he decided to make the claim. The new evidence indicates that Peary knew how far away he was and that the remaining 196 kilometers was too much to cover when supplies were running low and warming weather threatened to make the floating ice too dangerous.

and other calculations he made to determine his position. Peary kept the document secret. Many years after Peary's death the notes were placed, with his other papers, in the National Archives. Peary's descendants unsealed the files in 1984. Although the key document has been available since then, it contains mainly names and would be uninterpretable to anyone without knowledge of celestial navigation.

Mr. Rawlins said that from the data in the suppressed document, he has calculated that Peary gave up his quest for the pole at a point within two nautical miles of 88 degrees 15 minutes north latitude and 14 degrees west longitude, assuming his watch was accurate. This position is 105 nautical miles, or 121 statute miles, from the pole.

Peary kept his findings secret and led his party, including his longtime companion, Matthew Henson, to believe that they had indeed reached the goal. "I think the reason he kept this paper was that he was so proud of what he really had done," Mr. Rawlins said. He said that Peary knew it would be his last try for the pole. "He didn't want to go home as a failure," Mr. Rawlins said. "He decided to fake a claim, knowing full well that it might not stick. If it didn't, he would at least

Yugoslav Protests Assailed

Party Chief Calls Unrest a Threat To the Revolution

The Associated Press BELGRADE — Yugoslavia's Communist Party leader said Wednesday that ethnic rallies that have ignited widespread unrest were an example of counterrevolutionary tendencies, the state-run news agency, Tanjug, reported.

Milovan Djilas, a longtime dissident, offers qualified backing for Slobodan Milosevic. Page 4.

sovo constituted "the most brutal threat to socialism in Yugoslavia." Speaking in Pristina, the capital of Kosovo, an autonomous province in the republic of Serbia, he added, "Anti-socialist, and if you want, counterrevolutionary tendencies, have grown in all of Yugoslavia so that the Kosovo reality, in comparison, is not a particularly isolated phenomenon."

Street protests prompted by economic failures as well as ethnic tensions have swept much of southern and eastern Yugoslavia in recent weeks.

Minority Serbians in Kosovo have complained of persecution by majority Albanians. There have been demands there and in the republic of Montenegro and the province of Vojvodina for the resignation of party and governmental officials.

The leader of the Communist Party in Yugoslavia's most liberal republic, Slovenia, delivered a sharp attack Wednesday on Communists in the country's largest republic, Serbia, and on the nationalist rallies.

The attack by Milan Kucan, at a meeting of his republic's Central Committee, followed a strong defense of the rallies Tuesday by the Serbian Communist Party leader, Slobodan Milosevic.

The sharp split between the Serbs and the Slovenes is part of the intense politicking before the showdown and sweeping personnel changes expected at a meeting of the Communist Party's national Central Committee in Belgrade on Monday.

In what was seen as an indirect attack on Mr. Milosevic, Mr. Kucan told the Slovene Communists: "It is not hard to kindle fires of political, nationalist, social and other passions. But one should also think about what remains after the fire. Burned-out structures take time to be covered with oblivion."

"It is the final hour for sobering up, for halting the insanity that is driving us to destruction, and it is the last moment to stop those who are using and manipulating people's misfortunes."

In a direct swipe at the Serbian leadership, which sharply attacked Slovenia's Communist Party Presidium on Monday for a statement it issued over the weekend, Mr. Kucan denounced "the vehement aggression and the unsubstantiated nature of the reaction of the comrades from Serbia."

Mass Dismissals Expected

Communist Party sources said Wednesday that up to one-third of the 23-member Politburo and one-third of the party's 165-member policymaking Central Committee could be dismissed when the committee convenes Monday. Reuters reported from Belgrade.

A personnel purge at that scale would be the most sweeping since the Communists took power in 1945 and would underline that Yugoslav leaders feel that drastic measures are necessary to prevent the disintegration of their multinational federal state.

Militant Serbs scored their biggest triumph in the 43-year history of the state this month when they forced the removal of the entire party leadership of Vojvodina Province, which is part of Serbia but has wide powers of autonomy. However, similar protests in the republic of Montenegro last weekend were quashed by paramilitary police.

See PEARY, Page 5

BUY YOUR NEXT OLVO TAXFREE

Palestinian Parents Paying Price for Their Children's Rocks

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

DHEISHE, Israeli-occupied West Bank — Amira Shamruk, 44, a Palestinian mother of 14 children, spent another day in an Israeli military court on Monday, trying to keep another of her sons out of prison for stone-throwing.

During a demonstration at this teeming refugee center three weeks ago, in which rocks were hurled at Israeli soldiers, the troops shot her son Ali, 11, in the back of the head with a rubber bullet, slightly wounding him. Then they took him to prison.

When Mrs. Shamruk came to pick him up, the army arrested her, too, under a new law that says that parents can be fined or imprisoned if they fail to keep their children from taking part in the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories.

The law is one of about half a dozen measures that Israel has enacted in the last few months, trying to get the uprising, which is entering its 11th month, finally under control. It appears to be a losing battle.

The military authorities fined Mrs. Shamruk 2,000 shekels, the equivalent of \$1,220, far more than she said she could

afford. So she was held for eight days and released on bail until she can be tried. A few days after she got out, her 17-year-old son was arrested and charged with stone-throwing, too.

"The army keeps trying to do various things against the people," Mrs. Shamruk's daughter Iman, 18, said as she took a break from washing clothes in a plastic tub on the floor of the family's five-room home. "But one of these things are changing anybody's behavior. It just causes grudges."

Major General Amram Mitzra, who has been commander of military forces in the West Bank since shortly after the uprising began, gave qualified agreement.

The general is a frank, sometimes self-critical man. In one of his infrequent interviews, he said the army's tough new strategies — including jailing parents, shooting demonstrators with plastic bullets, and imprisoning members of Palestinian neighborhood committees — "may cause more violence in the short range."

But he added, "In the long range, I hope it will calm the violence."

Later, he told a group of Americans and other foreigners gathered for a meeting in Dheishe: "I fully understand that some of

the measures we are taking will harm us, all in Israel, in the short range. The existence of so many armed forces in populated areas brings hate."

But in an emergency, he added, there is no choice.

"There is no military solution to what we are facing," General Mitzra said. "It is mainly a political problem."

Ephraim Sneh, a former brigadier general who was military governor of the West Bank until a year ago, referred to the uprising using the Arabic word for it. "The most important thing to realize is that the *intifada* has very broad popular support," he said. "Our confrontation is with the entire Palestinian population, and that is why punishment is necessarily collective measures."

"For that, Israel pays a high political price in growing isolation of the state. I'm afraid Israel is losing its real friends."

Still, he and others say, the army is charged with keeping control as best it can. And in the 11 weeks since King Hussein of Jordan severed his ties with the West Bank Palestinians, an act viewed by both sides here as a turning point, Israel has tried a variety of new tactics.

It banned the popular committees,

groups of Palestinian civic leaders who met in secret and tried to organize community affairs. Israel said they instigated the uprising, too. Several leaders have been arrested, but many popular committees are still operating.

General Mitzra said the Palestine Liberation Organization's hand was behind this modest-seeming move toward autonomy. "Terror organizations don't allow anyone to be innocent civilians," he said.

The army has singled out several Palestinian towns, like Qalqilya, detaining everyone in their homes for days at a time as suspects are sought and numerous arrests are made.

Plastic bullets are issued to selected officers and men trained to use them. With those rounds, which supposedly are not lethal beyond 75 yards, the rules of engagement are looser.

Soldiers can fire simply to disperse a demonstration, even if their lives are not threatened. Now, General Mitzra said, "some demonstrators are going back home through the hospital." But although many people have been hurt by the new rounds, at least five people have been killed, he said.

He told the group of foreign visitors that

"I think we are doing fairly well," and he added that "the threat of losing control is a threat no less than from the regular Arab armies of our neighbors."

The "parents law," announced in May, has begun to be enforced. The general said it had not been used often. So far, fewer than 30 parents have been charged.

Despite these steps, violence seems to have increased. "The intifada has been smoldering, but now it has flared up," General Sneh said.

At least 19 Palestinians have been shot and killed in the last two weeks. And at least 259 have been killed since the uprising began. The death toll over the last two weeks is about 40 percent higher than average in the previous 10 months.

General Mitzra offers several reasons for the increased number of casualties. Israel has received intelligence information that Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, has sent word to the West Bank that strike days, when all the stores and businesses are closed, "are not days for staying at home," the general said.

He quoted Mr. Arafat as saying: "You have to go out on the streets and meet the forces. We need casualties, we need dead people to keep the momentum going."

WORLD BRIEFS

Congress Passes Plan to Shut Bases

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congress overwhelmingly approved legislation Wednesday that authorizes the Pentagon to close unneeded military bases, at a saving of up to \$5 billion a year. The Senate passed the bill by 82 to 7 and the House by 370 to 31. President Ronald Reagan is expected to sign it.

The bill sets up a procedure to cut through the thicket of laws previously enacted by Congress to thwart Pentagon efforts to shut bases. It endorses a Pentagon-appointed commission that has been trying to put together a list of bases to be closed.

The panel will make its recommendations by Dec. 31, and Defense Secretary Frank C. Carlucci will have until Jan. 15 to either accept or reject the entire list. If he approves the list, Congress will have until mid-April to overturn the proposal.

Kuwait Will Restore Flag to 6 Ships

KUWAIT (Reuters) — Kuwait will put its flag back on six tankers now registered in Liberia in view of reduced tension in the Gulf since the Aug. 20 cease-fire between Iran and Iraq, a senior shipping source said Wednesday.

But he said the government-owned Kuwait Oil Tanker Company had no immediate plans to cancel the registration in the United States and Britain of 14 other tankers that qualify for naval protection in the Gulf.

Kuwait put most of its 22 tankers under foreign flags last year after Iranian attacks in the Gulf. After backing Iraq in the war, the state had since reopened its embassy in Tehran and agreed to restore full diplomatic ties.

U.S. Airlifts Food for Sudan Famine

KHARTOUM, Sudan (NYT) — The United States will start a 10-day airlift of food to Sudan on Thursday, breaking a barrier between the government and foreign donors of relief for famine victims.

Tons of wheat will be ferried into the remote town of Abyei on the borders of Kordofan and Darfur regions, a spokesman for the United States Agency for International Development said Wednesday in Khartoum. Thousands have already died in Abyei, including almost all the children under the age of two, who perished of malnutrition and measles epidemic between June and September, officials said.

The airlift was expected to be extended to three other towns in Kordofan region, the spokesman said. Other officials said efforts were being made to reach areas in the southern war zones that were most seriously affected by famine.

Reagan Asks Iran to Prove Intentions

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Ronald Reagan, reacting to reports that the Iranians are signaling a more conciliatory policy toward the West, called on Iran on Wednesday to prove their intentions by releasing hostages being held in Lebanon.

The Washington Post, citing West German officials, reported Wednesday that Iranian officials have told the West Germans in recent weeks that "the time of hostage-taking is over."

The report said the West Germans believe that Iran has shifted its position because it hopes to end its isolation from the West for both diplomatic and economic reasons. The Post said the West German officials emphasized that the United States should take advantage of the change in the Iranian attitude, quoting a Bonn official as saying, "The time is ripe now to make an effort on both sides."

Foes Delay Vote on De Mita Proposal

ROME (Reuters) — Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita's plan for a radical changes in Italian politics was delayed on Wednesday when opposition deputies held up a final parliamentary vote.

Mr. De Mita has staked the survival of his six-month-old, five-party government on the success of a plan to abolish almost all secret parliamentary voting, which he blames for Italy's political instability. He says he will resign if he loses the vote.

When the reform-measure reached its final stage in parliament Wednesday night after two previous delays, more than 50 opposition deputies were granted permission to speak. After four hours of debate, the Chamber of Deputies chairman, Nilda Iotti, announced that floor leaders had agreed to adjourn the session until Thursday, when only one speaker will be allowed for each party.

For the Record

A fire damaged Roman Catholic church headquarters in South Africa on Wednesday. Authorities said the fire was set by arsonists. There were no injuries. It was the second major attack in six weeks on the headquarters of an anti-apartheid church organization. (AP)

Pvd Vanden Boeynants, the former prime minister, who received a three-year suspended jail sentence in 1986 for tax evasion and fraud, withdrew his candidacy on Wednesday for mayor of Brussels after Prime Minister Wilfried Martens told him that his candidacy posed "a delicate problem." In local polling Sunday, Mr. Vanden Boeynants' francophone Christian Democrats became Brussels' largest party. (AP)

The third round of Chinese-Soviet talks on resolving a dispute over their common frontier will open in Moscow on Oct. 20, Tass said Wednesday. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Continental Plans Increase in Pacific

SYDNEY (AFP) — Continental Airlines will increase its services across the Pacific between Australia and the United States, the airline's general manager in Australia announced Wednesday.

The general manager, Col. Hughes, said the airline would be starting twice weekly DC-10 flights from the United States to Cairns, the gateway to the Great Barrier Reef on Australia's northeast coast, and Brisbane, capital of Queensland, from the end of October. The new services, operating on Saturdays and Mondays, would link both cities on a shared route to Honolulu and Seattle. A third flight from Sydney to Los Angeles via Taipei, Taipei, would be introduced from Oct. 31. Continental also plans three flights a week between Australia and Guam in April.

Australia's state-owned flag carrier, Qantas Airways, is exploring the possibility of air links with Taiwan, the Foreign Affairs and Trade Department said Wednesday. (AP)

Flights over China by South Korea's flag carrier allowed by special arrangement during the Olympics will be permitted to continue on a month-by-month basis, transportation officials said in Seoul. (AP)

About 200,000 New York commuters had to find other means of travel on Wednesday morning after a broken water main flooded subway tunnels and closed some streets around a the midtown Manhattan subway hub, officials said. Some sections of the subway were under eight feet of water, and the water was lapping over some platforms. (AP)

Tourists in Paris can again visit the Eiffel Tower after striking employees ended their four-day work stoppage on Wednesday. (AP)

The 17,000 taxi drivers in Athens extended a 15-day boycott Wednesday of the center of the city to the end of the month to protest anti-pollution measures restricting taxi circulation. (AP)

Tories Pledge to Privatize British Coal

BRIGHTON, England — Energy Secretary Cecil Parkinson said Wednesday that the state-owned coal company, British Coal, would be privatized in the next Parliament, which will be elected at the latest in 1992.

Speaking at the annual Conservative Party conference here, Mr. Parkinson said that the privatization of state-owned companies remained one of the highest priorities

of the government. He called the British Coal decision an "historic pledge."

"By next Parliament, we shall be ready for this," Mr. Parkinson said. He said the move would be the "ultimate privatization."

"I reconfirm to you that there will be no 'no-go' areas for free enterprise," Mr. Parkinson said. Selling British Coal to private investors will complete the privatization.

zation of Britain's energy industry, following the sale of British Gas in 1986, the sale of the last portion of British Petroleum in late 1987 and the planned sale of British Steel in the second half of November and of the Central Electricity Generating Board in the early 1990s.

In July, British Coal forecast the end of a decade in the red, saying it expected profits of \$500 million (\$850 million) for the 1988-1989 fiscal year. At the same time, British Coal had disclosed a doubling of its losses to \$540 million for the previous fiscal year.

After a bitter strike by miners in 1984-1985, Britain's coal industry underwent deep changes. The number of pits was cut from 169 to fewer than 100 and the work force dropped from 220,000 persons to under 100,000.

Sale of the state coal mines would be certain to fuel political

Contractor to Pay In Pentagon Case

CHICAGO — Suedstrand Corp. has agreed to plead guilty to fraud charges brought after a federal investigation revealed the company had been overbilling the Defense Department for airplane parts, authorities said Wednesday.

Suedstrand has agreed to pay a settlement of \$115 million, the largest single fraud settlement in history, U.S. Attorney Anton Valukas said.

"The only way that type of activity can be deterred is through swift legal action," he said. Suedstrand, which is based in Rockford, Illinois, makes flight-data equipment, engine start-up systems and other electronic equipment for military and commercial aircraft. The Pentagon accounts for 42 percent of the company's annual sales of \$1.4 billion.

Trump Buys Eastern Air Shuttle Unit

NEW YORK — Donald Trump, the New York developer and casino owner, said Wednesday that he would acquire Eastern Airlines' profitable East Coast shuttle service from Texas Air Corp. for \$365 million and name it after himself.

Eastern's militant union leaders called the sale the death of the airline and vowed a fight.

"I want to run it as a diamond, an absolute diamond," Mr. Trump said at a news conference with Frank A. Lorenzo, chairman of Texas Air, at the Plaza Hotel in New York, another recent Trump acquisition.

The profitable commuter line, which serves Boston, New York and Washington, will be renamed the Trump Shuttle.

Mr. Trump will pay cash in the deal, which is expected to be completed by mid-December. The price was higher than had been expected.

Mr. Lorenzo said that the sale was "not our preferred course," but he indicated he had taken it because of union opposition to restructuring the unprofitable airline.

The president of Eastern, Phil Bakes, said the company expects to record a gain of \$240 million on the sale of the shuttle. He said that no Eastern debt would be transferred to Mr. Trump in the transaction.

Mr. Lorenzo also confirmed speculation he had talked with Carl C. Icahn, the chairman of Trans World Airlines Inc., about selling him other operations of Eastern.

But Mr. Lorenzo said Texas Air plans to continue running Eastern and probably would not sell the rest of the Miami-based carrier, which it acquired in November 1986 for \$650 million in cash and notes.

He said that Mr. Icahn, who is interested in what remains of Eastern, was a serious potential buyer and should be allowed to make a presentation to Texas Air's board.

"But I think it's unlikely that Icahn will come forward with a plan that will be acceptable to our board," Mr. Lorenzo added.

The shuttle is expected to have pretax profit of \$30 million to \$35 million this year, on revenue of \$180 million to \$190 million, Mr. Bakes said. Eastern's other operations have steadily lost money since the acquisition by Texas Air.

Texas Air executives said the shuttle comprised only 4 to 5 percent of Eastern's passenger traffic, though it was by far the most profitable part.

Mr. Trump said he was studying shuttle service to Atlantic City, where he has hotel and casino interests. (AP, Reuters)

Chinese Newspaper Attacks Stalin

BEIJING — An official Chinese newspaper has attacked Stalin as a criminal and said his name should no longer be honored in China.

The Voice of Overseas Chinese, in its Friday issue, which was received in Beijing on Wednesday, said Stalin was a dictator who had

destroyed his country's legal system, thrown innocent people into prison and caused great damage to the name of Communism.

Stalin is still revered in China: His portrait, along with those of Marx, Engels and Lenin, is hung in the center of Peking on national days, most recently two weeks ago.

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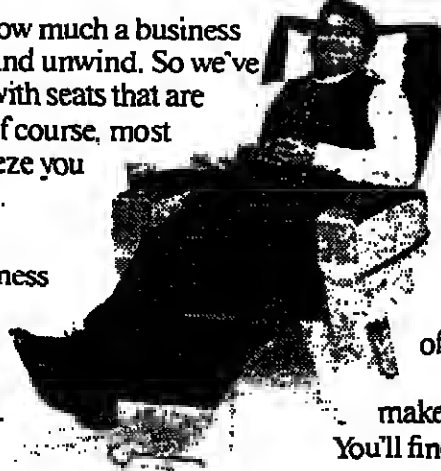
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U.S.-Philippine Talks Reach a Critical Stage

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Negotiations between the United States and the Philippines on the immediate future of the U.S. bases there have reached a critical stage in meetings in Washington and in New York in recent days, and a final agreement remains to be worked out, according to State Department officials.

"There has been a narrowing of positions," an official said. But he and other spokesmen for the White House and the State Department denied reports from Manila that a "tentative agreement" had been achieved.

The Manila reports of a breakthrough came before a meeting Tuesday between the U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian

ALGERIA: Referendum Set

(Continued from Page 1)

tional Liberation Front, a diplomat commented.

Colonel Bendjedid's proposals made it clear that the president will retain sole control over foreign affairs and defense. This means the 169,000-man armed forces will continue under his command, a key to holding power in Algeria.

Making the prime minister responsible before the 281-member National Popular Assembly was interpreted as a device for shifting power away from the party apparatus, some of whose members oppose Colonel Bendjedid's attempts to liberalize the highly centralized, state-run economy.

The communiqué from Colonel Bendjedid's presidential palace also said that he will submit his proposed changes to an upcoming party congress, previously scheduled for early December.

The second referendum will seek popular approval of other, as yet unspecified, political changes that Colonel Bendjedid promised in a speech to the nation Monday night. Since his televised address, the violence that has shocked the government for a week has largely disappeared.

Dukakis La And Aides Last Throu

Where to find And see the

Bush Talk

Moscow Weighs Land Plan

Goal Is to Lift Farmers' Output

MOSCOW — Soviet farmers may soon be able to lease land from the state under new agricultural policies intended to increase food production and make farmers again feel masters of the land, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev said Wednesday.

The Moscow radio said the Soviet leader had told a meeting of the Politburo and agricultural managers that new land-leasing arrangements were being drafted and that the party was overhauling its long-term policy to revitalize Soviet agriculture.

Mr. Gorbachev said the goal was "to return to the peasants their position as masters of the land," the radio reported.

Yegor K. Ligachev, a member of the Politburo who was appointed head of a new commission on agriculture in a recent Kremlin reshuffle, was absent from the conference, according to a Soviet television report listing those attending. Mr. Ligachev, 67, who was ideology chief until his transfer to the agriculture post Sept. 30 at a plenum of the Communist Party's Central Committee, has not been reported fulfilling official functions since then.

In July, Mr. Gorbachev proposed radical changes in agricultural policy under which the state would lease land to small groups or families for up to 30 years.

The Communist Party daily Pravda said in August that several forms of land use already existed at a fifth of the country's 50,000 collective and state farms. It said a "new wave" of lease signings was expected in the autumn.

But in September, the newspaper said some collective farms were resisting change with bureaucracy.

Mr. Gorbachev complained that the growth of farm output had lagged far behind the amount invested in agriculture in the last 20 years. He said the changes in agriculture would stimulate the creative work of millions of people.

Mr. Gorbachev has continued to insist publicly that the collectivization of agriculture benefited the country.

But Pravda hinted in August that a re-evaluation of collectivization was under way, saying it had destroyed the most productive elements of Soviet farming and cost many lives.



Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia passes during a recent speech.

A Famed Dissident Backs Strongman on Serbia

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

BELGRADE — At 77, his white hair still a thick mane and his name revered by rebellious students, Milovan Djilas stands firm as Yugoslavia's most famous and fearless dissident. Yet when this stern anti-Communist is asked to judge the new strongman in his home of Serbia, Slobodan Milosevic, the answer is surprisingly equivocal.

"I have mixed views," Mr. Djilas said of the man who has touched off one of Yugoslavia's most dramatic postwar power struggles. "It is true that democratic elements do not exist in his leadership. At the same time intellectual freedom has not diminished. And on the question of Serbian rights, he is right."

Mr. Djilas' ambiguity about a leader viewed by many alarmed Yugoslav and Western observers as an ambitious and potentially dangerous demagogue suggests how strongly Mr. Milosevic has been able to appeal to both the intellect and emotions of people in Yugoslavia's largest and most powerful republic.

Despite his ruthless consolidation of power, Stalinist-style purges of the Belgrade-based mass news media, and a populist campaign of nationalism, Mr. Milosevic has won the tolerance or even the admiration of much of the Serbian intelligentsia, including dissidents who have long espoused platforms of human rights and democracy.

Like Mr. Djilas, many of these writers, academics and journalists believe the strong-willed party chief is advancing their own causes by demanding liberal economic reforms and sweeping purges of a political establishment they see as inefficient and corrupt.

Moreover, Mr. Milosevic's drive for greater power for Serbia within Yugoslavia has touched a deep chord among even those dissidents who oppose continued one-party Communist rule.

"You feel a certain homogenization in Serbia, and there is," said Svetozar Stojanovic, a leading dissident sociologist. "But I as a critical intellectual could not say that the position of Serbia in the Yugoslav constellation is good. And some critical intellectuals are quiet because they want this obstacle to be removed."

The reaction of the Serbian intellectuals illustrates the increasing orientation of Yugoslav politics along ethnic rather than ideological lines. Though dissidents in Serbia and the country's six other republics often share critiques of the country's Communist system, the ethnic rivalries have led to the formation of alliances in each republic against the perceived threat from outside.

In the case of Serbia, the alignment of the most prominent intellectuals with Mr. Milosevic has brought benefits to both sides. With almost no opposition in his own republic, Mr. Milosevic has been free to focus his political energy on expanding

his influence to Serbia's two self-governing provinces, Vojvodina and Kosovo, as well as in the federal party organization.

Despite the Serbian leader's conservative politics, meanwhile, local intellectuals say they are enjoying a relatively free cultural climate. Though the Belgrade media has been tightly controlled, some dissidents say they have been able to publish in academic and literary journals for the first time in years. Controls on universities and theater have not tightened.

Mr. Djilas was a former top aide to the postwar Yugoslav leader, Marshal Tito. He was imprisoned in the 1950s and harassed by police and administrative sanctions into the 1980s, but now is enjoying a remarkable comeback. This year he has delivered lectures to admiring students in Slovenia and traveled to the West after years of being denied a passport. Soon he will publish his first book in Yugoslavia, a literary work, since his break with Tito.

Politicians in other parts of Yugoslavia have harshly criticized events last week in which a large crowd led by Milosevic supporters forced the wholesale resignation of party leaders in the Serbian province of Vojvodina. A similar, so far unsuccessful, drive was later launched against the republican authorities of Montenegro.

Serbian dissidents, however, say they welcome the purge because it demolished a party bureaucracy they regard as inefficient, unresponsive and corrupt. "The common denominator of the situation in

Yugoslavia is that we have a first-rate problem and a third-rate leadership," said Mr. Stojanovic.

Mr. Milosevic's insistence on the replacement of Communist leaders both at the local and federal level, Mr. Stojanovic said, could serve to purge the country of the faceless generation of politicians who grew up in Marshal Tito's shadow and were left in control of the country when he died in 1980 — seen by observers as a welcome development even if the old guard is replaced in part by Mr. Milosevic's supporters.

While these considerations are important, it is ultimately Mr. Milosevic's stand on the explosive issue of Serbian rights within Yugoslavia that has won over the intellectuals. For years many of the dissidents have been calling for steps toward greater Serbian control over its two provinces and tougher measures to prevent attacks on Serbs by the majority Albanian population and the most troubled province, Kosovo.

Now, after years of frustration, the intellectuals see Mr. Milosevic succeeding where other Serbian leaders have failed, largely because his use of mass rallies and emotional slogans has intimidated other Yugoslav leaders. "I can't support the Yugoslav leaders," said Kosta Covic, a dissident philosopher. "But unfortunately in Yugoslavia it is impossible to do anything democratically. The only way is force, and that is what Milosevic has done."

SOVIET: Gorbachev Appears in Firm Control of Crucial Levers of Power

(Continued from page 1)

more equal than the others," he said, using a line coined by George Orwell in "Animal Farm" to describe the pecking order in a mythical Communist society.

Mr. Medvedev's influence over the press is expected to result in the removal of the editor of the Communist Party daily Pravda, Viktor G. Afanasyev. One party source said Mr. Afanasyev, 66, a holdover from the now discredited regime of Leonid I. Brezhnev, would probably return to scholarly work at the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

Although Pravda has lost some of its influence in recent years by the emergence of more lively publications, it remains required reading for the Soviet Union's 19 million party members. Successive Communist leaders have used Pravda to communicate the party line to lower-ranking officials and other publications.

Under Mr. Afanasyev's leadership, Pravda has adopted a cautious approach toward Mr. Gorbachev's attempts to restructure Soviet society. The newspaper, which has a circulation of more than 11 million, has fallen behind the governmental newspaper Izvestia in covering foreign and domestic policy.

Another ally of Mr. Gorbachev, Alexander N. Yakovlev, 64, has assumed responsibility for the work of three Central Committee departments dealing with foreign affairs as a result of the shake-up. This places him in overall charge of the shaping of foreign policy, together with Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, 59.

The departments under Mr. Yakovlev's tutelage are the International, previously headed by the outgoing ambassador to Washington, Anatoli F. Dobrynin, who has retired; that dealing with other Communist countries, previously

headed by Mr. Medvedev, and that for "cadres abroad."

Mr. Yakovlev's new responsibility for foreign-based Soviet personnel means that Mr. Gorbachev can now exercise control over all high-level appointments, both at home and abroad. Supervision of domestic party workers is in the hands of Georgiy P. Razumovsky, 52, a Gorbachev protégé since the mid-1970s, when they worked in neighboring regions of southern Russia.

According to Soviet officials and Western diplomats, Mr. Dobrynin's retirement removes a potential challenger to Mr. Yakovlev and Mr. Shevardnadze in the foreign-policy area. Now that he is safely out of the way, some Soviet officials are trying to depict him as a less-than-enthusiastic disciple of Mr. Gorbachev's calls for "new thinking" in foreign policy.

It is impossible for an outsider to judge the positions taken by Mr. Dobrynin, whose career was closely associated with that of former President Andrei A. Gromyko, in closed Kremlin discussions. But comments of Soviet officials suggest that he lost a power struggle with Mr. Yakovlev, a former ambassador to Canada, and Mr. Shevardnadze.

Soviet officials said the new head of the KGB, Colonel General Vladimir A. Kryuchkov, 64, was a close aide to one of Mr. Gorbachev's political patrons and predecessors at party leader, Yuri V. Andropov. General Kryuchkov accompanied Mr. Gorbachev to Washington for the meeting last year with President Ronald Reagan, a further indication of the ties between the two men.

With the Politburo and Central Committee bureaucracy seemingly dominated by Mr. Gorbachev and his supporters, the only source of significant potential opposition could be the Central Committee itself.

Its members include holdovers from the Brezhnev period and bureaucrats known in Soviet political parlance as "dead souls," that is, officials who have lost the post that earned them membership in the first place.

It is difficult to see, however, how the Central Committee could mount an effective challenge to Mr. Gorbachev without the backing of a majority of Politburo members.

The two known plots against Nikita S. Khrushchev — one a failure, the other a success — were hatched by a majority of Politburo members. Only later did they involve the Central Committee.

The appointment of Mr. Ligachev to head the agriculture commission is widely viewed as a demotion, removing the former ideology chief from strategic policy-making. A collective farmer in Estonia said Mr. Ligachev's assignment to extricate Soviet agriculture from a chronic crisis amounted to political "death sentence."

Soviet Journal Is Planning To Publish Solzhenitsyn

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, for years the most forbidden cultural name in the Soviet Union, will be published here in the literary monthly *Novy Mir* early next year.

The announcement, which will be made in the journal's next issue, is the most important event to date in the Soviet leadership's attempt to limit censorship and revive the cultural life of the country.

"For us, there is no figure comparable to Solzhenitsyn, here or abroad," said Lev M. Timofeyev, a writer and political activist. "To publish him is sheer necessity."

Novy Mir's editor, Sergei P. Zalygin, said in an interview Wednesday that although the long-awaited "decision to publish is now definite," the editorial board had still not determined in what order the exiled writer's novels and documentary works would be printed.

"Solzhenitsyn has written about 18 books or more, so there's a lot to look at," Mr. Zalygin said.

But one person said that Mr. Solzhenitsyn's celebrated "literary investigation" into Soviet prison camps, "The Gulag Archipelago," was likely to be among the first works published.

Dan Rather Bows Out of The Debate

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Vice President George Bush and Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts arrived for their second and final debate, on Thursday night, to find that they had been upstaged by Dan Rather.

The CBS anchorman had been informed that he would be part of the panel questioning the candidates. The news was expected, since Peter Jennings and Tom Brokaw, the ABC and NBC anchors, had played that role in the first presidential debate and the vice presidential debate, respectively.

What was unexpected was Mr. Rather's reaction.

"I appreciate the request by the candidates to be a panelist in the forthcoming debate, but I also believe that the procedures they have developed are not the best," he said.

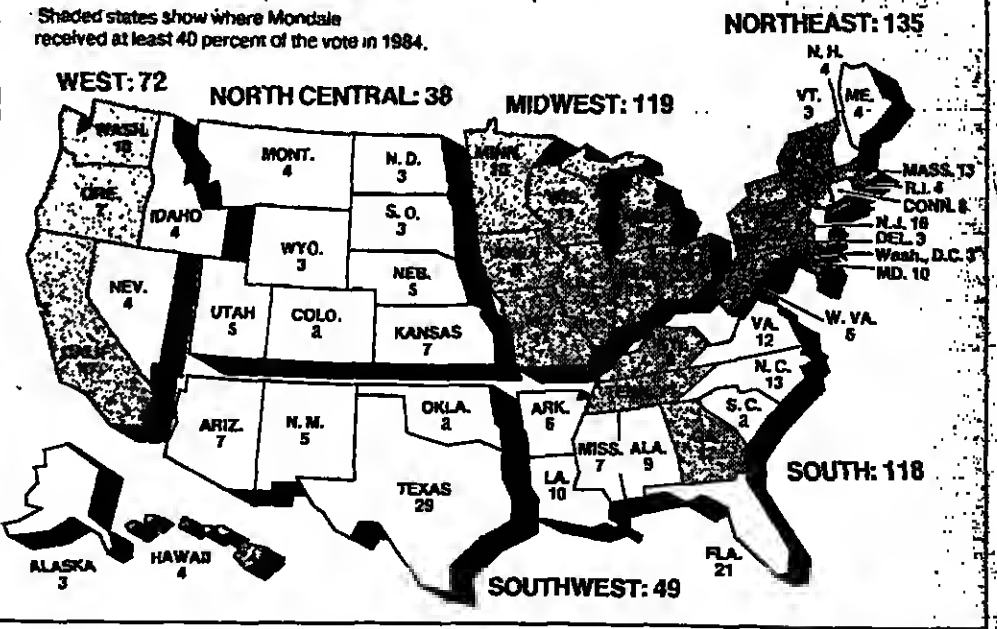
"Honestly, feeling that, I prefer to report on the process rather than participate in it."

Earlier in the day, Mr. Rather disputed reports that he had been angry over not having been selected for either of the first two panels.

What may have weighed in his decision were reports that the Bush campaign had deliberately sought to place him on the panel in the final presidential debate.

The reasoning was that Mr. Rather's confrontation with Mr. Bush in January on the "CBS Evening News," which turned into a shouting match, had ultimately embarrassed the anchorman. Thus, it was speculated, he would prove a tame questioner for Mr. Bush.

Electoral College: Where the Votes Are



Hong Kong Setting Up Policy Body

International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — The governor of Hong Kong, Sir David Wilson, announced Wednesday that he was setting up a think tank, to be called the Central Policy Unit, to examine problems across the entire spectrum of government.

Sir David proposed cutting through the barriers that protect civil servants and their departments from outsiders, and he said he also favored bringing in people from outside the civil service to serve as members of the team.

"I expect the unit to produce imaginative solutions to difficult problems," Sir David said. He was speaking during his annual address to the legislature of the British colony.

In his address he also replied to critics who accuse him of complacency about the growing number of Hong Kong people seeking foreign passports before 1997, when China will assume sovereignty over the territory.

Sir David said he expected 45,000 people to leave this year, more than double the figure last year, and described the exodus as "a cause for concern."

He denied however that it represented a "brain drain," or loss of skilled professionals. He said that only half of that number were in full-time employment and that less than half of the employed were engaged in professional or managerial jobs.

ARMS: Shevardnadze Says an Agreement Is at Hand

(Continued from page 1)

support for Moscow's proposal to host for the third of three sessions of the Conference of Security and Cooperation, which will be held over the next three years to review how the Helsinki Final Act has been put into effect.

That agreement, signed in 1975, committed the 35 nations that signed it to work toward reunification of divided families, travel and other contacts between people separated by the establishment of European postwar boundaries.

Mr. Shevardnadze praised the welcome he had received in Paris and the convergence of French-Soviet views on several foreign-policy problems that have separated them in the past.

His visit was the first by a Soviet foreign minister in eight years, and his reassuring, open demeanor contrasted with the icy formality of his predecessor, Andrei A. Gromyko.

He spoke softly throughout the 45-minute news conference and responded by acknowledging that there were human rights problems in the Soviet Union when a French journalist sharply challenged him on that subject.

"I cannot deny that we have problems in this area," he said on one point, suggesting that the holding of the human rights conference in Moscow would give the Soviet Union incentive to push ahead with changes in the penal code and other internal reforms that he insisted would make it impossible by 1991 for outsiders to say that there are political prisoners in the Soviet Union.

The first two human rights review conferences will be held in Paris and in Copenhagen. Western opposition to Moscow as a western weapons system capable of using both nuclear and conventional charges in the mandate. NATO was willing to include only artillery tubes capable of firing both nuclear and conventional shells in the talks and ruled out any other "dual-capable" system.

The allied officials reported that the Soviet Union had in effect dropped their insistence on including tactical fighter aircraft and other weapons system capable of using both nuclear and conventional charges in the mandate. NATO was willing to include only artillery tubes capable of firing both nuclear and conventional shells in the talks and ruled out any other "dual-capable" system.

Asked about these private reports, Mr. Shevardnadze declined to confirm that the Soviets had changed their position to clear the way for agreement on the mandate. But he seemed to indicate that Moscow felt free to bring up the question of including dual-capable systems once the talks had opened by saying that he still hoped "that the United States and its allies will accept" the Soviet position later.

ASIAN TOPICS

U.S. Tutor Recalls A Future Emperor

In 1946, when Crown Prince Akihito of Japan was 12 years old, Elizabeth Gray Vining became his tutor at the Imperial Palace. She stayed for four years. A tall, gracious Quaker, now 85 and living in a retirement community in Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, she perhaps became closer to Akihito than anyone else outside the imperial circle. The New York Times reports.

Mrs. Vining, then a writer of children's books, was hired to tutor in English after the emperor asked U.S. occupation officials to find an instructor. She was the first foreigner permitted inside the palace living quarters. She taught not only the crown prince, but also his brother and three sisters, and even Empress Nagako. Akihito still keeps in touch with her, sending family photographs at Christmas.

As she recounted in a best-selling book in 1952, "Windows for the Crown Prince," she had parent-teacher conferences with the emperor and empress, played cards with them, taught their children Monopoly and accompanied the imperial family on vacation trips to the mountains or the sea.

At the request of the grand steward of the Imperial Household Agency that she "open windows onto a wider world" for Akihito, she sought to "set him free, to let him be himself."

Mrs. Vining recalled that after class on Fridays, she would ask him what he had planned for the rest of the day. When he replied that this was for the court chamberlains to decide, she would ask: "Why don't you decide? This is your afternoon."

This conversation occurred many times until finally one day the crown prince announced, "I decide."

"I thought that was great," she said.

Around Asia

Increasing numbers of childless Americans are traveling to China to find an unwanted baby in the world's most populous country, but some are returning home empty-handed, confounded by a maze of bureaucratic and diplomatic obstacles. United Press International estimated that from 20 to 30 adoptions were arranged for American couples last year. The process took eight months for one U.S. couple. The wife said China did not want to get a reputation for trafficking in babies.

Shining 2,400 Shoes Is a Full-Time Job

Bonifacio Santos shines Imelda Marcos's shoes — all 2,400 pairs that she left behind when she and her husband, President Ferdinand E. Marcos, fled the Philippines in 1986. About half of the shoes are on display at the museum of the Malacanang presidential palace. The rest are stored in the basement. Shining them is a full-time job for Mr. Santos, 29, who was hired after the Marcoses departed. He is paid 2,300 pesos (\$115) a month. He said he spent one day a week dusting the shoes and the rest of the time polishing them.

Arthur Higbee

Introducing our new boarding school

In September the American Community School opens a new boarding school for boys and girls from 12 to 16. The school is located in the heart of the city and offers a wide range of facilities and activities. The school is a well-established institution with a long record of academic achievement.

To find out more, contact Roger Lewis, American Community School, 101, England, Weymouth Road, Colchester, Surrey S11 1JL, England. Telephone: 044 532 0721. Telex: 8894-04-ACSC. Fax: 044 532 0824.

THE BEST OF TASTE: MIX A BEEFEATER COLLINS

Take a large measure of Beefeater Gin and add it to the juice of a freshly squeezed lemon and one teaspoonful of sugar. Pour into the tallest glass you can find, add chilled soda water and don't forget the ice. Add a dash of Angostura Bitters, stir (slightly) and serve with a slice of lemon.

Cheers!

For a recipe leaflet which further demonstrates the excellence and versatility of Beefeater Gin why not write to:

James Burrough, Beefeater House, Montford Place, Kilmington Lane, London SE11 5DF, England.

THE GIN OF ENGLAND

U.S. Tutor Recalls A Future Emperor

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Develop

With Help Math Teas

Pill-Popping

A View That Trans

PARIS — The French government has announced that it will provide financial assistance to the United States for the development of a new type of pill-popping machine. The machine is designed to help people who are addicted to drugs to overcome their addiction. The machine is called the "Pill-Popping Machine" and is being developed by a team of scientists and engineers from the University of California, San Diego. The machine is designed to be used by people who are addicted to drugs and who are unable to stop on their own. The machine is designed to help people who are addicted to drugs to overcome their addiction by providing them with a safe and effective way to stop. The machine is designed to be used by people who are addicted to drugs and who are unable to stop on their own. The machine is designed to help people who are addicted to drugs to overcome their addiction by providing them with a safe and effective way to stop.

SCIENCE

Development Fans Fires of the Amazon



Beptop, medicine man of the Kaiapó Indians, surveying the charred land near Rendencão.

By Marlise Simons
New York Times Service
REDENAÇÃO, Brazil — The fires that have raged around this frontier town for the last three months have once more pushed back the jungle and turned forests into black and asplend land. But the mood of Redenção is anything but mournful. The farmers who set the fires in this part of the eastern Amazon have opened up space for cattle grazing and have increased the value of their property.

Other reasons for the fires offer insights into the methods by which the frontiersmen are conquering vast hinterlands. Foresters have asserted that landowners rushed to clear forests before the new constitution went into effect in early October, because some of its new articles establish greater protection for the environment. Speculators destroy forest to increase the resale value of their land, or they clear it to assert their ownership over land for which they have on legal documents.

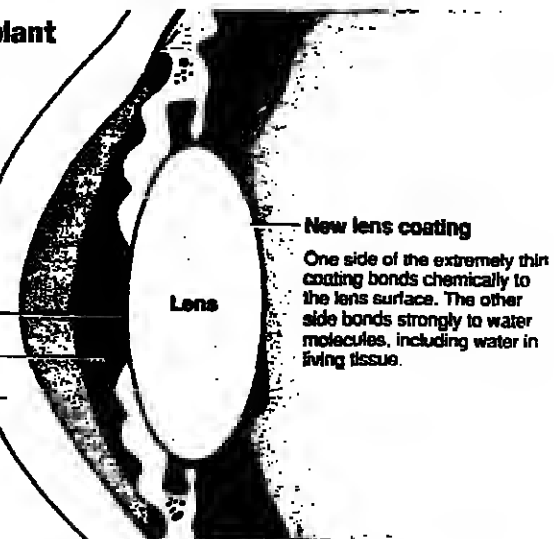
This year, the fires across the Amazon basin have caused alarm among environmentalists in Brazil and abroad as evidence has mounted of their enormous size and their voluminous emissions of carbon dioxide, which has contributed to the greenhouse effect, or warming of the Earth. Yet in many towns, the link between deforestation and development makes the yearly rituals of destruction difficult to prevent. Redenção, which was shaken and an airstrip in the bush 10 years ago, today has 100,000 people. First, the gold diggers came, then the road and the lumbermen. They were followed by cattle ranchers, who get government subsidies. "Everybody around here sets fires because flames can do what the hand cannot," said Bolívar Alves, a timber merchant. "It is easier and cheaper. Only the valuable wood is pulled out."

Forest trees are piled high in the timber yards where saws scream their way through huge mahogany trunks. Giant Brazil nut trees are not spared, even though the law forbids cutting them. Workers at a large yard said that, once cut into planks, the Brazil nut tree is shipped under a different name. While international concern has grown about waste and destruction in the Amazon rain forest, for the first time it has become a political issue. The press has drawn attention to the manmade fires and forced debates in the National Security Council. In September, the head of the government Environmental Agency resigned to protest the absence of an environmental policy.

Scientists who began a program to monitor fires via satellite are still assessing this season's damage. Recently, they reported that in 1987, 77,000 square miles (about 180,000 square kilometers) of land burned, close to 40 percent of it virgin rain forest. This year the fires have been worse. "We are still recording an average of 5,000 fires a day," said Marcos Pereira, one of the scientists.

Toward a Better Lens Implant

The plastic used in conventional artificial lenses tends to abrade the film of pigment in the iris. This abrasion may also lead to growth of abnormal tissue, which impairs vision. Now scientists have developed a coating for implanted lenses. The coating, being tested, gives the lens a thin, slippery surface that does not damage eye tissue.



Lense Implant Technique To Use Water-Loving Plastic

By Malcolm W. Browne
New York Times Service
NEW plastic materials that do not repel water will soon enhance the long-term prospects of patients who need artificial lenses or corneas, U.S. scientists report.

The development of hydrophilic, or water-loving, coatings for the hard plastic material normally used in making artificial eye components would especially benefit people with cataracts who receive artificial lens implants.

Cataracts are caused by the clouding of protein material in a natural eye lens; in severe form, they cause blindness.

Dr. Eugene P. Goldberg, director of the biomedical engineering center at the University of Florida, told scientists at the annual meeting of the American Chemical Society, held in Los Angeles recently, that conventional artificial lenses often cause complications.

The plastic most commonly used in artificial lenses is transparent polymethylmethacrylate, Dr. Goldberg said. It is hydrophobic, or repellent of water, and therefore chafes against the living tissue surrounding it. In particular, a hydrophobic plastic lens that may have to remain in an eye for 40 years or more tends to abrade the film of pigment in the iris, he said. This may distort vision and lead to the growth of abnormal tissue that can degrade the eye further.

Dr. Goldberg reported that he and his collaborators had developed a hydrophilic urethane material that bonds chemically to the surface of the plastic lens. The rigidity, durability and optical properties of the lens are thus preserved, but it is endowed with a thin, slippery coating that does not damage tissue in contact with it.

The coating bonds strongly to water molecules, including the water in contact with living tissue. This lubricates the contact between tissue and the

hard plastic lens, thereby reducing wear and tear on the iris and other parts of the eye. This coating, Dr. Goldberg said, eliminates the shearing forces on eye tissue. He added that animal tests have shown that hydrophilic coatings tend to seal out microorganisms that can cause infections. The material, developed in a decade of complex chemical experiments, is being tested on 200 people, he said.

In a related development, Dr. Jean T. Jacob-LaBarre, director of prosthetic research at Tulane University Medical School in New Orleans, said hydrophilic coatings also can greatly improve the success of artificial cornea implants.

The cornea, the transparent outer cover of the eye, can be irreparably damaged by chemical burns, disease and other disorders. Although transplants of natural corneas from cadavers are conducted in the United States 30,000 times a year, scientists have long sought to develop artificial corneas that would not be rejected by the body's immune system. But bonding an artificial cornea to the eye has proved to be extremely difficult, partly because of the shearing stresses caused by the blinking and movement of the eye.

An artificial cornea developed under the direction of Dr. Delmar R. Caldwell at Tulane shows such promise. Dr. Jacob-LaBarre reported that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration has approved the experimental implantation of the corneas in 20 patients.

Tulane's cornea is a composite of plastics bonded together to provide a slippery outer coating and a relatively sturdy, transparent framework somewhat resembling a spider web. The outer branches of this web are sutured to eye tissue.

Dr. Goldberg said that future artificial lenses might be made of flexible material similar to that used in soft contact lenses. Such lenses could be folded into a tube thin enough to insert into a small opening cut into the natural lens bag.

With Help of 400 Computers, Math Team Solves a Whopper

By Malcolm W. Browne
New York Times Service
Piecing together the output of 400 computers on three continents, a team of mathematicians has succeeded in solving a giant calculation that had defied all previous efforts.

The team's achievement could force cryptographers to reassess the security of some of the codes used by governments and banks.

When the last sequence of numbers required for the solution popped up in a computer laboratory in Palo Alto, California, on Tuesday, news of the triumph was flashed to collaborators around the world. The team had broken all records by successfully splitting a number 100 digits long into two large, prime factors.

The factors of a number are smaller numbers that, when multiplied by each other, yield the original number. A prime number is one that is evenly divisible only by one or by itself. The prime factors of 15, for example, are 3 and 5.

The two factors found for the 100-digit number, which was selected by an elaborate mathematical screening process to pose the maximum possible difficulty, are 41 digits and 60 digits long.

The organizers of the project were Mark S. Manasse of Digital Equipment Corp.'s Systems Research Center in Palo Alto and Arjen K. Lenstra of the University of Chicago.

A dozen users of the 400 computers in the United States, the Netherlands and Australia were recruited to join in the project, donating computing time from intervals when the computers were not needed for their regular work.

Several of the most secure cipher systems invented in the last decade are based on the fact that large numbers are extremely difficult to factor, even using the most powerful computers for long periods of time.

The staggering accomplishment of factoring a 100-digit number "is likely to prompt cryptographers to reconsider their assumptions about cipher security," Mr. Lenstra said in a telephone interview.

His colleague, Mr. Manasse, added: "What this shows is that a cryptographer should avoid basing a cipher on any factorable number smaller than about 200. The cipher system still works, but we have upped the ante."

Using larger numbers makes the work of cryptographers more cumbersome and time-consuming.

Pill-Popping Soars in France

A View That Tranquilizers Are Not Harmful Is a Concern

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Traditionally known for their joie de vivre, the French have become one of the world's heaviest consumers of tranquilizers and anti-anxiety pills.

Psychologists have not reached any conclusions on what this says about changes in the French character. But concern has grown that general practitioners may be prescribing tranquilizers too readily and their patients may be gulping them down too frequently.

One of the few international comparative studies, published in 1974 in the New England Journal of Medicine, showed that 17 percent of people in France used tranquilizers, a rate matched on a per capita basis only by neighboring Belgium and well above that of other Western European countries and the United States.

Since then, French tranquilizer consumption has risen even faster. According to a recent study published in the French Public Health Review, for example, average consumption reached 75 pills a year for every person over age 20 by 1984 and has been climbing at a "lightning" pace.

Use of tranquilizers in the United States declined from 1975 to 1980 and then leveled off, accord-

ing to the Department of Health and Human Services.

French health officials point out that general practitioners prescribe mild benzodiazepine-based tranquilizers, the French equivalents of Valium or Librium, when they are unable to come up with a specific diagnosis for vague complaints from their patients. Many complaints should be addressed by a psychiatrist or a social worker, said Dr. Patrice Boyer, a psychiatrist at the National Institute of Health and Medical Research in Paris.

"The patient asks more than is possible, and the doctor responds beyond his ability," Dr. Boyer said. "The doctor thus becomes a source of help in areas where he is not necessarily competent, but where he tries his best to help."

Meanwhile, popping tranquilizers seems to be as much a Gallic tradition as raising a glass of wine. "It has become part of the scene," said a free-lance fashion editor. "Take me, for example. The other night, I was in a hysterical state. We had been to a dinner party, and it was horrible. I told my husband we couldn't waste our time on these dinners any more. And at 3 A.M., I still wasn't asleep. So I took one of my pills."

So much are tranquilizers the rage that some people have taken to crunching the pills to get the drug

into their systems faster. Dr. Boyer pointed out that France's record tranquilizer consumption contrasts with a relatively low rate of addiction to stronger drugs, such as cocaine or speed.

There also is speculation that Latins such as the French have a tendency to seek help before fighting back against adversity, creating an ideal role for tranquilizers, Dr. Boyer added.

What is more, there is a widely shared assessment that tranquilizers are not physically harmful, Dr. Boyer said. "Tranquilizers are remarkably well tolerated," said Dr. Georges Lagier, a pharmacology professor and World Health Organization consultant.

In fact, anti-anxiety and tranquilizing drugs have been touted in a recent book as the modern elixir for the good life — a claim denounced by health officials. Nevertheless, a group of self-proclaimed specialists published a book in August listing drugs said to stimulate mental alertness, physical fitness, sexual prowess and good moods. Called "300 Medicines to Stretch Your Limits Physically and Intellectually," the volume sold so smartly in Paris bookstores that the health minister, Claude Evin, described it as "a menace to public health."

PEARY: North Pole Feat Again in Dispute

(Continued from page 1)

ognition for the feat, a promotion to rear admiral in the U.S. Navy and a lifetime pension.

In 1970, Mr. Rawlins published an article in the U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings making a strong case that Peary's claim was fraudulent. Mr. Rawlins said he did not know then whether Peary knew where he was. Mr. Rawlins, relying on information from Peary's diaries and Henson's testimony, described several sources of navigational error that would have put Peary at least 30 miles from the pole. In 1973, Mr. Rawlins published "Peary at the North Pole: Fact or Fiction?" giving still more evidence.

Earlier this month the National Geographic magazine, which is published by the National Geographic Society, printed an article repeating much of Mr. Rawlins' case against Peary. The article, by Wally Herbert, an arctic explorer from Britain, did not mention Mr. Rawlins but said its conclusions were based on an independent investigation.

Mr. Rawlins said the suppressed document indicates Peary's track actually veered to the east of a direct path to the pole, showing that he turned back at a point 105 nautical miles from his goal.

Mr. Rawlins said he discovered the existence of the suppressed document by accident. In pursuit of another matter, he was at Johns Hopkins University's Eisenhower

Library when he learned that a long-secret file of Bowman's dealing with Peary had recently been unsealed. In those papers Rawlins came across correspondence between Bowman and Marie Peary, the explorer's daughter. There were references to another document.

"I could not believe what I was seeing," Mr. Rawlins said. "I had pretty well put aside working on Peary some years earlier. I figured probably nobody would ever get to the bottom of whether he really knew where he was. And here it just fell into my hands."

The papers showed that in 1935, Marie Peary wrote to Mr. Bowman. Peary had been dead since 1920 but controversy about his claim was heating up again and Marie Peary wanted Mr. Bowman's help in defending her father. The chief challenge was from supporters of Frederick A. Cook, who had claimed in 1909 that he beat Peary to the pole. Mr. Cook's claim, offered with even less evidence than Peary's, had never won wide support but also wouldn't die.

Mr. Bowman went to the Peary home on Eagle Island, Maine, to examine Peary's papers, which were kept in a safe. While there, Mr. Bowman wrote in his notes that he was told about another document. "Mrs. Peary," he wrote, referring to Peary's wife, Jo, "has in the safe deposit box in Portland a slip of paper given her by Admiral Peary with the remark that she should treasure it as her most precious possession and never let it out

of her hands. Marie will go over to Portland and copy off and send to me whatever is on the slip."

The Bowman papers contain Marie Peary's handwritten copy of the document. On the outside of an envelope holding the folded original were the words: "Original Observations made by R.E. Peary U.S.N. at 90 N. Lat. April 5 & 6, 1909." Peary claimed to have reached the pole on April 6. The North Pole is the only point at 90 north latitude. The handwriting is Jo Peary's.

As Rawlins reconstructed events, Peary kept the paper secret after he wrote on it during the 1909 expedition, but then gave it to his wife, who died in 1955, for safekeeping. She labeled it, no doubt according to what Peary told her.

Bowman was unable to interpret the numbers on the enclosed paper and he asked an astronomer at the Carnegie Institution in Washington, Harry Raymond, for help.

Mr. Raymond soon deciphered the document. The numbers represent sextant readings of the sun and show it to be rising measurably over a period of minutes. At the pole, the sun stays at the same altitude all day. The fact that it was rising meant Peary could not have been at the pole when he took the readings. Afterward the papers were suppressed by Mr. Bowman. If Peary's claim is disallowed, the first person to reach the North Pole by any means would be Roald Amundsen of Norway, who did it in 1926 aboard an airship.

THE WAY YOU SEE EUROPE DEPENDS ON WHO YOU ARE.

From the outside, Europe can be seen simply as an emerging political entity (see fig. 1). But as most businessmen know, on the inside it's a vibrant economic



community packed with places generating a lot of business (see fig. 2). So if you fly for business we think you should fly with people who fly for the businessman: Air France. With 94 destinations in Europe alone we not only regularly go where everybody else does, but also to places nobody gives a second thought to, until they have to go there. In fact, we fly to more cities in Europe than any other airline. And if that isn't enough incentive for you to fly with us, fly with us for our service. You'll find that it also rates a few stars.

THE FINE ART OF FLYING AIR FRANCE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Rumbles From Serbia

Not much has been heard of Yugoslavia since the resistance leader who installed communism there in World War II, Josip Broz Tito, died in 1980, but plenty is being heard now. Marshal Tito, to get the ethnic groups to lie down with the dominant and feared Serbs, split the Serbs' domain into three and created a loose central structure that no one would find disagreeable. The trouble is that the loosening produced economic chaos (although not everywhere) and left the Serb minority in ethnic-Albanian Kosovo (where the Serbs themselves are not blemished) exposed. The Serbian Communist leader, Slobodan Milosevic, defying the central party leadership, is now playing on economic as well as ethnic discontent to mobilize Serb crowds behind a demand that Serbia recover its old domain. The other ethnic asks fearfully how far this ambitious figure, a populist seemingly training to be a demagogue, will go. A specter of violence is spreading in Yugoslavia, a country where many people have guns and where ethnic defense is an accepted mode. The question of national unity is back in the political dialogue. It does not calm the other regions to know that the army, which sees itself as the last cohesive national force, is dominated by Serb officers and is plainly of a mind to stamp out perceived sedition. There is no Hitler or Stalin on the scene to provide a distracting focus of national sentiment. In parts of Yugoslavia, *perestroika* is being applied to an extent beyond the wildest Soviet imagining. Slovenia, tucked up against Italy, revels in reform and has a startling prosperity and progressiveness to show for it. But the centralists in politically conservative, economically lagging (Serbian) Belgrade see in the Slovenian example, and particularly in the Slovenian Communist leader, Milan Kucan, not a useful fellow traveler but unacceptable competition, not a liberal solution but a slide into anarchy. The regional economic and political disparities invited by Tito's decentralization deepen the ethnic divides. Does it matter beyond Yugoslavia? In the Cold War days when socialist but non-aligned Yugoslavia was regarded as a piece in an East-West chess game, it certainly would have mattered. It may matter less in circumstances of improving great-power relations. But no one can be sanguine about the revival of tensions in the Balkans, a region whose name is an abiding metaphor for ethnic divisiveness run amok. —THE WASHINGTON POST.

Go for Peace in Angola

Patent American diplomacy is paying off in southern Africa. A further round of talks has brought new progress toward a peace agreement that would secure both Namibian independence and the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. Details of Cuba's withdrawal schedule remain to be worked out. Yet the atmosphere is encouraging, and the Nov. 1 target for starting the Namibian independence process could still be met. The missing element in this settlement is a parallel resolution of Angola's 13-year-old civil war. Luanda is being lobbied by its African and East Bloc allies to undertake such internal diplomacy. Washington could help by promoting conciliatory positions on the part of Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, which it supports in partnership with Pretoria. Even as peace talks among Angola, South Africa and Cuba proceed, Angola's President José Eduardo dos Santos refuses to talk to the UNITA rebels. Clinging to the hope of a military solution, he intensified the fighting after the Sept. 1 South African troop withdrawal mandated by the talks. Now Mr. dos Santos's friends confront him with a cold fact: There will be no military solution. Meanwhile Pretoria, whose years of defeat in the Namibia leave ample grounds for skepticism about its good faith, seems ready to carry out the 10-year-old UN plan for Namibian independence. A UN technical team is at work to prepare Namibia for its transition to self-rule, which, with a Nov. 1 starting date, would bring elections in June. The parties to the U.S.-sponsored talks have agreed to another round of talks in Brazzaville, Congo, where they hope to sign the formal peace agreement. Tough as the remaining details are, the countries involved seem to have the will and the dedication to resolve, finally, two of Africa's toughest problems. The job will not be complete until peace is secured inside Angola, too. —THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Colors at the Bar

What color do you drink? Amber-tan-beige: That's the color of scotch and soda. Jack Daniels on the rocks. Seven and seven — the color of cocktails favored by older drinkers. There are obvious exceptions; still, for ev'ry fan of the martini or Gibson, there is probably another of the Manhattan or Rob Roy. White-light-clear: That's Stolichnaya on the rocks, gin and tonic, white wine — drinks of people to the middle generation. Blue: That's the color of blueberry daiquiris and certain margaritas. Green: That's a Midori melon ball. Pinkish-orange: That's the color of a concoction sighted in Manhattan called the woo-woo, made of vodka, cranberry juice and peach schnapps. Younger drinkers, in short, are apt to be technicolor tipplers. Does this classification by color denote rebelliousness? Faddishness? Perhaps, but there is also another lesson to the demographics of drink. The evolving spectrum discloses less about age than it does about gender. The hand that holds the shot glass is likely to be male; so, too, the throat that warms itself with whiskey's amber fire. But lighter drinks are likely to be lighter in every way, and thus, with the spread of social drinking, more loving to women. Now the parade of tropical colors heralds an array of sweeter drinks, concoctions that young women may drink as much for the taste as for the buzz. That fact offers a small silver lining to a society beset by substance abuse. Variations to drinks are matched by variations the morning after. As sweeter means fewer, color means better. —THE NEW YORK TIMES.

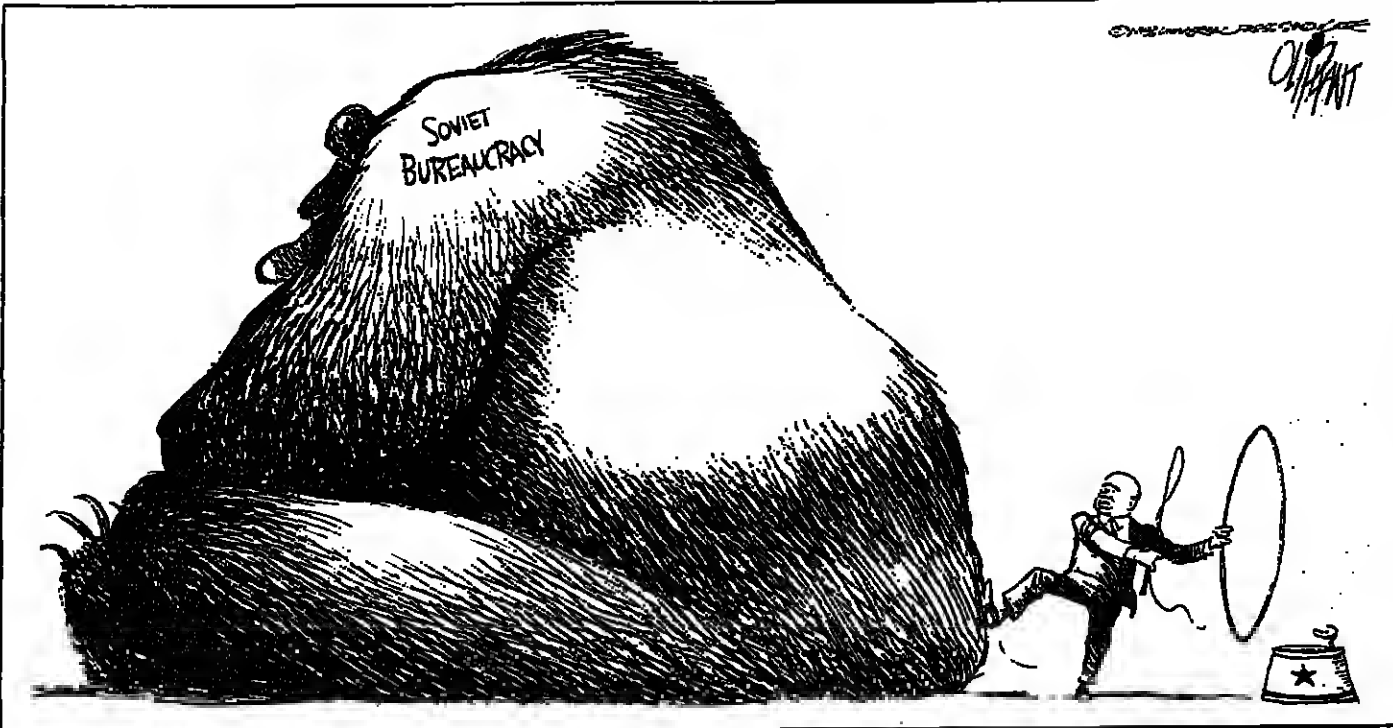
Other Comment

New Themes for Thatcherism When Margaret Thatcher addresses [this week's] conference of the Conservative Party, she will bring to themes which she hopes will carry her government to another election victory in the 1990s. She will talk less about Britain's economy, more about its society. She will be right to do so, but mostly wrong in the ideas she will favor. If Britain had not had 30 years of previous economic failure, Thatcherism would not have been necessary. By 1979 many Britons were fed up with inflation, high taxes, strikes and being treated as every foreigner's poor relation. Since then, success — but success that is too young and too modest to have transformed Britain's economic standing. For Britain to regain its place among the rich countries, 30 years of Butskellite failure has to be followed by another 20 years of Thatcherite success. That success will come only at a price that many Britons still balk at: a willingness to accept the pain of high and rising real interest rates in order to prevent high and rising inflation; a willingness to sit out strikes so that the monetarized public sector does not grab still more of GDP; a willingness to accept imports of cheap manufactures from Taiwan or cheap food from New Zealand, even though industrialists groan and the shires rise up; in short, a willingness to kill jobs in order to be competitive. Economic Thatcherism, though, is not enough to fill the political agenda. The prime minister remains a policy innovator, knowing that a government without new ideas is one waiting to die. The model she seems to be choosing is one where "community" and "citizenship" loom large. But politicians should also know that they make their biggest mistakes when they pursue policies that run against the grain of society. The sense of a community responsibility for providing social services or teaching the young to behave nicely is weak in modern Britain. In much of the country it does not exist at all, and exhortation will not revive it. Britons knew that they needed Nancy Thatcher's economic medicine. Nancy Thatcher telling everybody to wash their hands before tea will be ignored. Social Thatcherism should have a different twist, one that builds on the individualism of economic Thatcherism. As people get richer, they will want to take more responsibility for their health, their children's education, their pensions. Even so, the state cannot withdraw from these things. Instead it needs to change its ways, by opening itself up to competition or creating some internally, so that it has to respond to what individuals show they want rather than what bureaucrats find convenient to provide. There is still much to do in shrinking the state via privatization; what is left to the state after that, and it will still be large, should be made efficient via competition. Individual responsibility plus collective efficiency — that is a better model for the next 20 years than the hope that good citizens will rebuild caring communities. —The Economist (London).

No Private Deals for Hostages Secretary of State George Shultz hinted last week that some private citizens had tried to negotiate the release of American hostages in Lebanon without official authorization. He said they should "but out." Indeed they should, because such persons cause confusion about administration policy, which Mr. Shultz reiterated, is that there will be no deal to get the hostages out. Given this administrative history of saying one thing and doing another about negotiating with terrorists, Mr. Shultz's remarks should serve as public warning to any residual Iran-contra support within the administration that such shenanigans will not be tolerated. —The Austin (Texas) American Statesman.

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Poison Gas: No Place to Hide in the Middle East

LONDON — A Somerset L. Maughan parable relates that a Baghdad merchant's servant panicked one day when a woman in the crowd, who he thought was Death, jostled him. "Lend me your horse," the servant asked his master, "so that I can ride to Samarra, where Death will not find me." The servant rides. His master then sees Death herself in the Baghdad market. Why, he asks her, did you threaten my servant? "It was not a threat," Death replies, "just a start of surprise. I was astonished to see him in Baghdad, for I had an appointment with him tonight in Samarra." Besides supplying John O'Hara with a title and theme for his classic American novel ("Appointment in Samarra," 1934), the tale has a chilling application to today's Middle East, which is now under serious threat from chemical warfare. Months before their cease-fire, Iraq and Iran rained missiles on each other's cities. Iranian broadcasts exhorted Baghdad residents to escape death by fleeing to Iraq's holy cities, Karbala, An Najaf and Samarra. The war spared all three. As it happens, a site south of Samarra is the reported center of one of the biggest chemical warfare manufacturing complexes in the Third World. With help from Western companies — and, according to Kurdish émigrés, some Soviet technicians — pesticide plants and laboratories related to chemical warfare spread to other well-protected sites around Iraq. Western experts who cared how Iraq's gas attacks against Iranians (which Baghdad admits) and those against the Kurds (which it denies), poison gas had been made or stockpiled in Egypt, Syria, Libya and probably Israel. Israel began taking protective measures — such as importing of gas masks, training to use of decontamination equipment and use of protective clothing — even before the 1967 war. It continues to this day. During the civil war in North Yemen to January 1967, I traveled through badlands to the mud-walled village of Ketaf. It was held by the Saudi-supported Yemeni royalists loyal to the traditional ruler, the imam, against the Egyptian-backed republican regime in Sana'a. Because trigger-happy Egyptian pilots had strafed a rescue convoy of the Red Cross, several ICRC doctors angrily broke their rules of confidentiality. They told me and other reporters all they knew about gas attacks. Near Ketaf they showed us where the bodies were buried — victims of what experts said was apparently World War I vintage phosgene and mustard gas. Words, even pictures, did not convince some viewers and readers, or editors, for that matter. It was inconvenient just then for the U.S. government, not quite over a long flirtation with President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt (who may not have known what his army was up to), to face the facts. Whether this gas was Soviet-supplied, made in Egypt or lifted from abandoned British army stocks in the Suez Canal Zone has remained a mystery. What is certain is that many in power in the Middle East made a determined effort to push the chemical genie back into the bottle and cork it well. The trouble was that the genie had already escaped, much earlier and from other bottles. In earlier cases, too, most Western governments, despite guilty consciences about the vast suffering caused by use of poison gas in World War I, chose to look the other way. As Eliza D. Harris, an analyst with the Royal United Services Institute in London points out in a forthcoming article in the RUSI yearbook, since World War I every confirmed use of gas has involved a Third World country lacking protection against chemical arms. Spain used chemical weapons against the Moroccan resistance leader Abd el-Krim in 1925. The Soviet Union followed in China in 1934, Italy in Ethiopia in 1935-36, Japan in China between 1937 and 1945 — before the Yemen examples of the mid-1960s, followed by Iraq in the 1980s. The gas often proved an effective terror weapon to kill or put to flight civilians, and to defeat superior numbers of enemy troops. Just as Egypt's use of chemical arms in Yemen spurred Israel's imports of gas masks for its schoolchildren in 1967, there is reason to believe that talk of Israel's nuclear capability spurred the Syrian efforts to assemble a chemical warfare plant in its northern desert to the mid-1980s. The strange bedfellows now opposing Syria and its Moslem supporters in Lebanon — Maronite Christian militias, mainstream PLO partisans and Iraq's President Saddam Hussein, who is being generous with money, tanks and artillery to the anti-Syrian Maronites — may share an interest in chemical arms, too. While he held hostage in Beirut his southern suburbs last year, the American newsman Charles Glass was told by his captors of local suspicions about a fire that destroyed a strange "paint factory" in East Beirut. Local newspapers reported that some Lebanese Christians had been "cooperating" with Iraqis, receiving Iraqi funds for a small do-it-yourself chemical weapons plant in East Beirut. Since Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran and Israel have all received or developed medium- or long-range missiles. Egypt is working on a project for a missile with Argentine technology and Iraqi money. Israel recently launched its own satellite, inaugurating a new generation of powerful missiles. Missiles can now deliver or will soon be able to deliver gas warheads to crowded cities like Haifa, Tel Aviv and Damascus, or to targets in even the most remote areas. The only sure prevention is to stop the next Middle East war from starting. Strenuous efforts to reach permanent peace settlements in both the Palestinian and the Gulf crises may be the best way to spare millions of people the fate of Maughan's Baghdad servant, who could run but could not hide. The writer, an ABC News correspondent based in London, specializes in reporting on the Middle East. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Go Ahead With Sanctions Against Iraq

PARIS — After publicly accusing Iraq of using poison gas, the State Department is now saying that the Iraqis should pay no price for their crime. The Arabists at Foggy Bottom, with backing from George Shultz, are urging President Reagan to veto the economic sanctions which Congress intends to levy against Iraq this week. The Arabists have the chutzpah, if they will pardon the expression, to do this even as George Bush talks about how tough he is on punishing lawbreakers — and while Mr. Reagan, reaching for one last diplomatic accomplishment, calls for a conference to outlaw once again, you guessed it, the use of chemical weapons. Where does chutzpah pass over the line into overt hypocrisy? That can be a difficult call in the worlds of diplomacy and politics. But the U.S. and French governments, American business that has interests in Iraq and some senior Capitol Hill legislators go crashing through that line when it comes to Iraq and gas warfare. They say how awful it is, then they try to make sure it goes unpunished. The Iraqi government supervisors to take journalists to areas where poison gas was not used. But there can be no doubt that Iraq has persistently used chemical weapons against Iran and more recently against Kurdish guerrillas and civilians. United Nations investigators have reported the use of poison gas on at least eight occasions when only Iraq could have been guilty of it. The super-cautious Mr. Shultz was so persuaded by U.S. intelligence data that he attacked Iraq publicly to September and demanded a halt to the attacks on the Kurds. His words, and the quick action of the U.S. Senate in demanding tough economic sanctions against Iraq, seem to have had some effect. No new chemical-weapon attacks have been reported since then. The Kurds, I suppose, should be thankful for small favors. But is the world really prepared to look the other way and do nothing in the most ghastly case of the use of poison gas in the Nazi death camps of World War II? Are we really ready to say in effect that those who will be tempted to follow the Iraqi example to the future have nothing to fear? Successful efforts on Capitol Hill to water down the Senate-passed sanctions suggest that the answers to these questions are not as clear-cut as many might think. After U.S. agribusiness and House committee leaders helped block a provision in the Senate-passed sanctions bill that would have mandated an end to \$800 million in agricultural credits for Iraq, a ban on oil imports from Iraq was also enacted in House committee sessions. A compromise House-Senate sanctions bill, worked out last weekend, has a few of its original teeth left. That bothers State Department officials, who claim that mandatory sanctions could "jeopardize" U.S.-Iraqi relations and, "complicated," stalled peace talks between Iran and Iraq. Thus they urge a Reagan veto. But final consideration of the sanctions bill comes as the White House is pressing France to host a new international conference on chemical weapons in December. Washington would welcome a formal announcement of the conference before Nov. 8, as a possible boost for Mr. Bush, who has emphasized that an effective, chemical-weapons ban would be a high priority for his presidency. France is involved as holder of the official documents of the 1925 treaty "outlawing" poison gas. Despite skepticism in Paris that a meeting of 110 countries can be organized as quickly as the Americans want, President François Mitterrand went along with Mr. Reagan's suggestion that he issue a call for a conference in his speech to the United Nations on Sept. 29. Getting into the spirit of things, Mr. Mitterrand added a call for international embargoes on weapons sales to any country that used poison gas. It was an intriguing idea, since France is one of Iraq's main arms suppliers. But Defense Ministry officials have beaten a steady retreat since then, after claiming that the United States had not shared its "incontrovertible" evidence that the Iraqis gassed the Kurds. Throughout World War II, reports of massive gassing of Jews by the Nazis were regularly dismissed for lack of "evidence." Recently uncovered documents soon to be published in Geneva show that the International Committee of the Red Cross was persuaded as early as 1942 that the Nazis were carrying out a policy of extermination. But it said nothing publicly and sought no condemnation of that horrible crime. Those who did not want to know in World War II were always able to find the lack of proof at the right moment. Ronald Reagan should not veto sanctions against Iraq and become a party to the refusal to confront evil. —The Washington Post.

Both Parties Fear High Employment

PITTSBURGH — Former President Gerald Ford laid it on the line about unemployment at the Republican convention, but his candor and insight have gone unnoticed. Praising the accomplishments of the Reagan administration, Mr. Ford declared that "we've come as close to full employment as we are likely to get in peacetime — and we are in peacetime." The clear message to 25 million or so Americans who can't find jobs, who work part-time but want more work or who want work but have given up looking was to abandon hope of improvement. Campaign double-talk aside, both presidential candidates and both political parties seem to agree with Mr. Ford. Yes, in his acceptance speech, the Democrat's nominee, Michael Dukakis, promised to "create good jobs at good wages for every citizen in this land." And in the first televised debate he said that job training and child care, along with extended health benefits, could help "hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of families get off of welfare." Yet some months before the convention his principal economic adviser, Lawrence Summers, stated that the unemployment rate must remain closer to 6 percent than to 4 percent to control inflation. A decline in fears of inflation, and the pervasive belief that putting people to work will "jobs" into a non-issue, but questions should be asked about this strange policy of enforced unemployment. Will either candidate renounce the long-term, anti-jobs policy? If it is a policy to keep people out of work, shouldn't they be paid decent wages for doing what they are told? Who can know if people really want work unless decent-paying jobs are available to them? Is a permanent army of the unemployed and underemployed better or worse than the economic controls that might be needed for a real jobs policy? If unemployment can be reduced in wartime (less than 2 percent in World War II), is it possible that infrastructure, environmental and similar needs are now as important to America's future as the making and firing of guns was in the 1940s? Perhaps at the next presidential debate, someone will ask the candidates for their thoughts on the bipartisan unemployment policy. The writer teaches at the University of Pittsburgh's Graduate School of Public Affairs. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Yugoslavia: Stirring Up Latent Crisis

By William Pfaff
PARIS — Serbian nationalism launched World War I. That is not a consoling thought today, yet the force of that nationalism has been reawakened to put Yugoslavia in uproar and demagogues are re-emerging. Serbia is the largest nation of multi-national Yugoslavia, a country which since 1918 has unceasingly accommodated Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Bosnians, Macedonians and Albanians. What all have in common, except for the Albanians, is Slavic origin. They are the "South Slavs." The Serbs are the largest group, and Serbia and Montenegro were the only two which already were independent nations when Yugoslavia was set up at the end of World War I. Gavril Princip was a student who belonged to a Serb nationalist group melodramatically called the Black Hand. He killed the Austrian archduke, Francis Ferdinand, in 1914 at Sarajevo, provoking Austria-Hungary to declare war on Serbia. Serbia's ally, Russia, and Austria's ally, Germany, followed, and subsequently did France and Britain. All believed that war would be short and glorious. Just as dangerous as ignoring history is believing that it repeats itself. Serbia could set off the first world war because the powers of the time had long-standing Balkan commitments or ambitions. No major power today wants to get anywhere near Yugoslavia's troubles. The Balkans are regarded as a zone of dangerous and unwarding tensions, much too close to that East-West fault line where the superpowers are engaged. No one believes that war can be a test of national virtue. Yugoslavia nonetheless is dangerous. It was created out of national groups left behind by the collapse of the Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian empires. As an independent country, it experienced serious stress from the start. In the 1930s the Serbs attempted to subject it to a Greater Serbian hegemony. The trouble which that produced contributed to interethnic struggle during the war and afterward. The struggle for the careful balancing and decentralizing of power which distinguished the constitutional arrangements made in 1974, as Tito's personal authority approached its end. Decentralized power brought ineffectual government. That gave rise to the dramatic events of the past summer. Since July, mass demonstrations by Serbs have forced leaders of the nominally autonomous republic of Vojvodina to resign in Serbia's favor, and have put the leadership of Montenegro under terrific pressure. Two members of the Federal Assembly have resigned under Serbian popular pressure. The Yugoslav system has been pushed into profound crisis. These demonstrations are encouraged and exploited by Slobodan Milosevic, leader of the Serbian Communists. He is a man with a future; most Yugoslavs think — expressing this opinion with pleasure or a shudder. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia holds its plenum next Monday, and Mr. Milosevic is expected to come out of that meeting with national power of some sort. He has capitalized on the many things that Yugoslavs have to be angry about: 200 percent inflation, 15 percent unemployment, decline in real wages, senseless food shortages in a country rich in agriculture and industrial resources. Yugoslavia has been grossly mismanaged. Slovenes in the northwest have a standard of living close to that of neighboring Austria, and most Slovenes would, probably prefer to go their own way. The predominantly Albanian autonomous republic of Kosovo is poor and underdeveloped, with one person of working age unemployed for every two who work. Most of the Kosovo Albanians would probably prefer union with Albania. That is what the Serbs hold against them. The Yugoslav system threatens to come apart. The Serb demonstrators chant "Give us arms!" Mr. Milosevic makes a populist appeal to ordinary people which no other Yugoslav leader has attempted since Tito's death. He says to crowds, "The moment we lose your trust you should throw us out." He told demonstrators beaten by police, "No one has the right to beat you. You will never be beaten again!" But if he succeeds, what is implied is Serbian predominance in Yugoslavia. That is not acceptable to the other nationalities. The editor of the national party paper, Borba, says: "Something about these rallies reminds me of our bad past. ... Some people are afraid there could be civil war." Mr. Milosevic has provoked the crisis that has been latent in the Yugoslav system. The result is now awaited. —International Herald Tribune. © Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: The Afghan Issue Paris — The *Nouvelles Vremya*, of Saint Petersburg, publishes an article upon the situation in Afghanistan, in which it says: "Sooner or later the Indian Government will perceive that the political buffer which it has created, while very costly, has little solidity. Moreover, the existence of Afghanistan in its present state is very prejudicial to the commercial interests not only of Russia, but of England herself. Would it not, therefore, be wiser to give serious consideration to the pacification of Afghanistan, even by means of a partition which might, perhaps, be very clearly marked out by ethnographical as well as geographical conditions?"
1913: Coup in Mexico NEW YORK — With President Huerta's assumption of practical dictatorship after the "coup d'Etat" (Oct. 11), his popularity has apparently increased. The wives of the imprisoned
Deputies-to-day (Oct. 12) appealed to the American Embassy to save their husbands. Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the Chargé d'Affaires, assured them that Senator Mohens, the Minister of Foreign Relations, had promised that there would be no violence. The entire Diplomatic Corps assembled at the Department of Foreign Relations later, when Senator Mohens said that the Congress had been hindering the executive's efforts to restore peace until the executive had been forced to act.
1938: Japan Raids China HONGKONG — After months of careful preparation, Japanese troops began the invasion of South China early this morning [Oct. 12] in an effort to crush the last great center of Chinese resistance. Tens of thousands of troops landed by moonlight from seventy transports in Bias Bay, a favorite pirate lair on the coast east of Hongkong, entrenching themselves, establishing a base and sending advance units inland toward Canton.

Handwritten signature or initials: JPK/10/50

OPINION

The Boy Needs a Crusade For Clean Air and Water

By Jim Fain

WASHINGTON — As summer wore on, I watched a 2-year-old's eyes redden from the smog that choked this city. I saw him rub tears not from crying. I heard his bell-like voice hoarse. I waked to his cough in the night. The District of Columbia, like most areas in the American Northeast and

Midwest, endured some 40 days with "unhealthy" ozone levels. More than 60 metropolitan areas failed to meet statutory standards. On my street, maple trees that were here before the Capitol was erected turned a sickly brown. Two had to be cut down.

Much of the damage will take decades to reverse.

Carbon monoxide from automobile exhaust was the major ingredient of this dense smog. The heat that baked it into ozone presumably came from the "greenhouse" effect of carbon dioxide and other man-produced gases. The forests that once recycled the dioxide are being destroyed, some by fires and cutting, some in a circular tragedy — by the ozone and acid rain.

He ought to launch a crusade for developing alternative energy sources and waste-disposal systems, using a tax on gasoline at the pump to pay the costs. In passing, he ought to reverse President Reagan's international sanctions against family planning.

We are almost out of time. Much of the damage already inflicted cannot be turned around for decades. The '90s could be our last realistic hope.

Foolish as it may seem for a 68-year-old to be father of a toddler, at least it's life-affirming. I am also blessed with two grandsons just entering their teens. I've got the ranch beat on the future, and I'm frightened at what is happening to its life-support systems.

Cox News Service.



Democracy comes to the Soviet Union.

From the Phantom, a Letter Of Thanks to New Yorkers

By Michael Crawford

DEAR New York: By the time you read this I'll be in Australia, but I couldn't leave you without saying what a wonderful time I've had being here. It had been 20 years since I'd last been on the Broadway stage. I hadn't adapted then to New York and I didn't appreciate it. But when I came here this past year, it

every newspaper talked about the "Phantom," I became quite terrified. We had three previews to go. Hal Prince, our director, would have pep talk meetings with us. One night he came to us and said: "Everything is going beautifully. I'm really happy with it, and I want tonight's show to be like any other night. We have the three major critics in tonight." I think I had a breakdown on the spot. Frank Rich of The New York Times was going to be there.

MEANWHILE

was with a whole new attitude — and nothing prepared me for what was ahead. Coming from England to New York was like a trip to a favorite rich uncle's house. It's all very nice, but you're not sure you won't be homesick. I often miss my children, my home, my friends.

I believe I had the biggest phone bill on the East Coast my first weeks here. But then I found a place to live: a fine apartment in a building that resembles a great wedge of black cheese, on West 57th Street. I began to become part of the city. I remember, late Christmas eve, sitting by the window, watching the planes come into La Guardia over the glorious skyline, thinking of all the people coming to visit their families. I didn't feel lonely. I felt part of New York.

I'd bought a chicken for Christmas dinner, and vegetables and a really good bottle of red wine. I bought nuts and candies, and put them out on the table to make it look as though I was expecting company. I remember putting the oven on to pre-heat. "Right," I said to myself, "now I'll do the vegetables." (I often talk to myself. It's a habit, from living alone.) I opened the oven door — expecting that first blast of heat that hits you in the face. Nothing! The oven wasn't on.

I started to take the oven apart (I hope the owners of the apartment are not reading this), and at four o'clock I was still trying to cook Christmas chicken. The wine level was low down to a quarter bottle. I put the bird in a tiny toaster oven I found. It came out the size of a fighting pigeon, its legs firmly trussed and in punching position. In its last final fling, after I had cut the string that held its legs together, it shot a plastic bag at me — a second, unsuspected bag of giblets. The chicken had won.

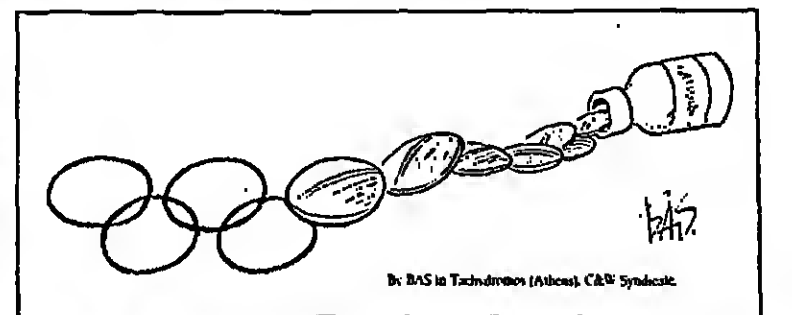
As we got closer to opening night, every television and radio program, ev-

I hadn't even seen the reviews. On the way home I stopped the cab at a newsstand and bought The Times. The verdict was in: We would live!

There were only a few little disappointments. Woody Allen never came to the show. And I'm sorry I didn't go to the surrounding countryside on my Sundays off. I did visit friends, once, on Long Island. It was a wonderful day with a sunburn to show for it (not fun, under a mask. I can assure you). But I had the absurd fear that if I left town, I was sure to be stranded on a highway somewhere, unable to make the Monday performance!

I've had the time of my life in this wonderful city. It's a stretch to leave and I want to come back soon. I've felt independent here. As an Englishman, I've revelled in the almost daily sunshine. I've been enthralled by the color and pace and remarkable hospitality. Thank you for making me feel so welcome.

The writer, an actor, recently appeared in the Broadway musical production of "Phantom of the Opera." He contributed this to The New York Times.



By BVS in Technicolor (Albino), C&W Synchro.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Guns Won't Bring the Butter the Indian People Need

Under the heading "They Can Have Both" (Letters, Sept. 14), Minbaz Merchant writes from Bombay, attempts to justify India's enormous level of military spending. He says it is "only" 4 percent of the country's GNP. That figure might make more sense if such a large portion of the Indian people were not living below the poverty line.

The Emperor's Coattails

It is bad enough that for eight years President Reagan has galloped Americans into cheering for the emperor who had no clothes. Now he wants us to accept the invisible man who held his coat.

Useful Guests in the Queue

You have reported that the West German government plans to invest enormous sums to integrate ethnic Germans from the East. Let it also invest in integrating the children of those foreigners — Turks, Yugoslavs and Moroccans, among others — who have for years contributed to the growth of an economic giant.

Match Won, Point Scored

Regarding "An Unwerving Clash of Cultures" (Sports, Oct. 1): I read this excellent article by Tony Kornheiser with interest. However, I would like to take issue with the following comment, relating to the ruckus after a boxing match: "The incident, which greatly shamed Koreans, was broadcast and rebroadcast throughout the United States. We call it good journalism. The Koreans call it ridicule." Unfortunately, in recent years good journalism in the United States has all too often degenerated into sensationalism and negativism. I think the Koreans had a point.

Strange Bedfellows

It is curious that during the debate of the vice presidential candidates, Dan Quayle was asked repeatedly what he would do if he became president. Given the agreement between his views and those of George Bush, one would reasonably expect continuation of a Bush administration's policies. It would have been more interesting to pose that question to Lloyd Bentsen. Would he continue policies with which he may not agree? Or would he take the opportunity to steer the country on a course of his own?

Filipinos and the U.S. Bases

Regarding "Manila Shouldn't Expect More Than a Fair Price" (Opinion, Oct. 3): In his comment on the U.S. bases negotiations, Frederick Brown fails to recognize two Philippine realities. One is that although the monetary stakes are obviously of prime importance to the Philippine government, the general population does not see Philippine interests served by the bases' presence. Anti-outer sentiment is strong and widespread, and by no means merely a concern to the left. Prominent figures of the political center and the right have spoken out for a nuclear-free Philippines. Mr. Brown appeals to the Philippine

Unforgettable Tenants

"Hitlerian occupants"? The phrase makes me think of tenants. ("A Sculptor's Memorial Explains His Survival," Sept. 21.) It certainly is not the English equivalent of "occupants Hitlerian." Hitler's occupying forces would do.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Mr. Mason's criticism of the cynicism of Michael Dukakis in picking a running mate "whose whole life has been dedicated to principles that would destroy all of Mr. Dukakis' principles" made more sense than those of many syndicated columnists. Let's hear more from him.

Regarding "This Voter Was Turned Off by Such a Fake Partnership" (Meanwhile, Aug. 17) by Jackie Mason:

In his comment on the U.S. bases negotiations, Frederick Brown fails to recognize two Philippine realities. One is that although the monetary stakes are obviously of prime importance to the Philippine government, the general population does not see Philippine interests served by the bases' presence. Anti-outer sentiment is strong and widespread, and by no means merely a concern to the left. Prominent figures of the political center and the right have spoken out for a nuclear-free Philippines. Mr. Brown appeals to the Philippine

HOTELS MERIDIEN



Illustration by Ken Narayanshi for Le Meridien.

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NYSE Most Actives table with columns for Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists top trading stocks like Kroyer, Philip, etc.

Market Sales table showing NYSE 4 a.m. volume, NYSE prev. day close, AMEX 4 p.m. volume, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes Composite, Industrials, etc.

Wednesdays NYSE Closing logo with 'Via The Associated Press' text.

AMEX Diary table with columns for Class, Prev., Chg. Lists Advanced, Unchanged, New High, etc.

NASDAQ Index table with columns for Class, Chg, Prev., Year Ago. Lists Composite, Industrials, etc.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns for Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists TenAir, Edgely, etc.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns for Class, Chg, Prev. Lists Bonds, Utilities, etc.

NYSE Diary table with columns for Class, Prev., Chg. Lists Advanced, Declined, Unchanged, etc.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns for Buy, Sell, % of NYSE. Lists Oct 11, Oct 12, etc.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns for Open, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists Industrials, Utilities, etc.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists Industrials, Finance, etc.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns for Class, Prev., Chg. Lists Advanced, Declined, Unchanged, etc.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns for High, Low, Close, Chg. Lists 303.77, 301.29, etc.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE table with columns for High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE. Lists various stocks like AAR, ACN, etc.

NYSE Plunges on Trade Fears

United Press International NEW YORK — Prices fell sharply Wednesday in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange after suffering early in the session by weakness in bonds, a sharp decline in the dollar and concerns over Thursday's merchandise trade report. The Dow Jones industrial average, which slipped 2.49 points Tuesday, fell 30.23 to close at 2,126.24. Declines topped advances by nearly a 3-1 margin. Big Board volume totaled 154.84 million shares, up from 140.90 million traded on Tuesday. "This was a very nervous market going into the trade figures Thursday," said Sid Dorr, vice president of block trading at Robinson-Humphrey Co. in Atlanta, referring to the scheduled release of the August U.S. merchandise trade data. "The market opened sharply lower, with the Dow off 25 points right away, and the people that normally provide liquidity just didn't want to carry positions into Thursday's numbers," Mr. Dorr said. "After the gains of last Friday and Monday, this market was ripe for a pullback anyway," he added. "All along this market has had trouble extending new recovery highs," the latest of which came on Monday. Broad-market indexes also suffered sharp losses. The New York Stock Exchange index fell 2.00 to 154.77. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index fell 3.95 to 273.98. The price of an average share lost 42 cents. Gaull Dudack, a market analyst with S.G. Warburg in New York, blamed the pullback on concern over the August trade report, as well as the weakness in both the bond market and the dollar. In late New York trading, the dollar was quoted at 129.075 yen, down from Tuesday's close of 131.075, and 1.8355 Deutsche marks, down from 1.8553. The yield on 30-year Treasury bonds rose to 8.92 percent from 8.85 percent. "This market is always looking for bad news," Ms. Dudack said. "And this pullback was an emotional reaction to a rumor that started in Europe that the trade deficit could be over \$11 billion and as high as \$12 billion." She said concern over inflation had been eased by the August and September unemployment reports, which suggested moderation in economic growth. "Inflation fears had melted out," Ms. Dudack said. "The market is now looking for something else to concern itself with. But this reaction is not necessarily a bad thing. We could be discounting a disappointment over the trade figures in advance of their release." Ms. Dudack said she was not alarmed by the pullback, but rather viewed it as "a normal correction after a nice run in recent weeks by both stocks and bonds." In when-issued trading, new Kroger stock was the most active issue, up 1/4 to 8 3/8. The shares are to be issued as part of a restructuring. Phillips Petroleum followed, gaining 1/4 to 22 1/2. The current Kroger stock was third, up 1/4 to 56. Prices closed sharply lower in slow trading on the American Stock Exchange.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE table with columns for High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE. Lists various stocks like BRU, BRN, etc.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE table with columns for High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE. Lists various stocks like FMC, FMC, etc.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE table with columns for High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE. Lists various stocks like GAF, GAF, etc.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE table with columns for High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE. Lists various stocks like HOH, HOH, etc.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE table with columns for High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE. Lists various stocks like BEE, BEE, etc.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE table with columns for High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE. Lists various stocks like DCP, DCP, etc.

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Advertisement for Herald Tribune diary. Text: 'Our big success story is our pocket diary: thin, flat and elegant.' Includes image of the diary and a list of features: Rich black leather, Gilt metal corners, Tabbed address section, Format 8 x 13 cm (5 1/4 x 3 in.), Quantity discounts are available, Plenty of space for appointments. Includes contact information for International Herald Tribune, Karen Diot, Special Projects Division.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1988

Page 11

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

European Schools Lag In Enrollment of Women

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

LONDON — Many of the graduate business schools that train the European executives of the future have the chummy atmosphere of an all-male club or a boarding school. This clashes with the schools' aggressive marketing image of running forward-looking programs on the cutting edge of European management, a state of affairs that, they themselves admit, will include more women managers.

More women will be at the cutting edge of European management

At the International Management Institute in Geneva, 17 percent of this year's MBA class are women; at the International Management Development Institute in Lausanne, Switzerland, 18 percent; at Institut Européen d'Administration des Affaires in Fontainebleau, France, 15 percent; and at Instituto de Estudios Superiores de la Empresa at the University of Navarra in Barcelona, 17 percent.

The schools said the percentage of women admitted reflects the number that have applied and that they do not discriminate.

Two leading European business schools with a higher proportion of women students are the London Business School at 31 percent and the Scuola di Direzione Aziendale, the graduate business school of Bocconi University in Milan, at 25 percent.

None of the business schools said it is up to them to aggressively recruit more women. By way of comparison, 25 to 35 percent of MBA candidates at the 10 leading American business schools are women.

Elizabeth McCormick, admissions officer for the English-language section of the institute at the University of Navarra, said that "when we recruit at a technical college, if there are women there, they will find us. If they are not there, then they are not qualified yet."

THE DIRECTOR of the MBA program at Bocconi in Milan, Luigi Tava, said, "We're not trying to push for more than 25 percent."

Indeed, "there is very little concern or awareness at the business schools that there is a problem," said Phyllis Iselin-Tremelin, the only woman to graduate from the International Management Institute in Geneva in 1978. A former spokeswoman for International Management Development Institute in Lausanne, she is now assistant dean at Amos Tuck, the business school at Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hampshire.

Institut Européen d'Administration des Affaires in Fontainebleau is the only leading business school to offer a full scholarship for women. The scholarship has been advertised in the British edition of Cosmopolitan for the past four years. Although INSEAD said the ad has attracted many qualified candidates, there are no current plans to offer any special scholarships for women in other European countries.

The business schools' general attitude is that the low participation of women in MBA programs is simply a reflection of the small numbers of women in middle management. In Italy, for instance, only 10 percent of middle managers are women. But some academic experts call this a poor excuse.

"The women university graduates are the pool business schools should be recruiting from," said Janet Dobson, registrar at the London Business School. "And in the U.K., over 50 percent of all graduates are women."

London's experience also suggests that only the most highly qualified women are applying for the MBA program. London is the only major European business school where the success rate of admission for women is higher than for men.

Allied, Suntory In Accord

Japan, U.K. Spirits Firms Swap Stakes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Allied-Lyons PLC, a leading British liquor marketer, and Suntory Ltd., Japan's largest wines and spirits company, will exchange shareholdings and set up a joint distribution venture in Japan, they said Wednesday.

Allied-Lyons denied suggestions by some analysts that the move was a defensive one aimed at fending off Bond Corp. Holdings Ltd. The Australian-based brewer on Sept. 29 raised its stake in Allied-Lyons to 11.08 percent from 7 percent.

Allied-Lyons said Suntory would take a 2.5 percent stake in the British company, which also sells foods, tea and coffee and also sells foods, tea and coffee and also sells foods, tea and coffee.

Allied-Lyons called the share exchange "symbolic," but it will make Suntory the third-largest stockholder in Allied.

Allied-Lyons will issue 18.8 million new ordinary shares to Suntory at 473 pence each, raising about 889 million.

Allied will pay 6 billion yen for new ordinary shares in Suntory.

Allied-Lyons becomes the first-ever holder of Suntory ordinary shares outside the parent and the privately held company's founding family and management.

Sir Derrick Holden-Brown, Allied-Lyons's chairman, said Allied believed it could substantially increase sales in Japan once taxes on imported liquor come down to the rate for Japanese-produced beverages next April.

Suntory already distributes in Japan such Allied-Lyons brands as Canadian Club whiskey, Harveys sherry and Kahua liqueur.

Allied also sells Courvoisier cognac, Ballantine's and Teacher's Scotch whiskeys in Japan.

The deal "gives Suntory the brands they need while Allied gets a new market, so obviously there's a level of mutual benefit," said John Spicer, an analyst at Kleinwort Grenvilles Securities Ltd.

Sir Derrick said in an interview that the Suntory deal "had not one iota of reference to Bond."

One London analyst, speaking anonymously, said: "Maybe a year ago they wouldn't have taken shares in each other's companies but with Bond around, there's certainly a defensive motive."

The Allied-Lyons chairman said Alan Bond, chairman of Bond Corp., had not made clear his intentions towards Allied.

Allied distributes some Bond brands in Britain. Allied-Lyons controls about 10 percent of Britain's wine and spirits market.

Under the joint venture, Allied-Lyons and Suntory will be exclusively committed to each other in selling all major Allied-Lyons brands of spirits and fortified wines in Japan. (Reuters, AP, AFP)



Menachem Baruch, president of Epilady International, in the kibbutz factory's production room.

Israeli Kibbutz's Troubled Success

Problems Arise as Demand for Its Hair Shaver Grows

By Sabra Chartrand

KIBBUTZ HAGOSHIM, Israel — For the 350 families of this collective community in the Upper Galilee, the outlook is decidedly sunny. Officials of their kibbutz-owned factory are confident that worldwide sales of Epilady Hair Remover, which the factory began making two years ago, will double to \$60 million a year.

The hand-held device, developed by two Israeli engineers in 1985, has set off a stampede of imitators and competitors and grown almost overnight into one of Israel's largest nonmilitary exports.

But the booming business also has created problems for its owners. The factory and the Israeli military reportedly are competing with one another for the limited supply of metal springs they both need and the company has had to spend millions of dollars battling patent infringement around the world.

Introduced in the Israeli market in 1986, the small electric machine, about the size of a telephone receiver, uses a motor-powered rotating spring to remove body hair by tearing it out at the root.

During the first year, 200,000 units were made and sold in Israel. Despite minor pain caused by the removal, the device was immediately popular among women wanting a clean, simple method of removing hair.

With the Israeli hair remover, most women need about 20 minutes to depilate their legs. And because the hair is removed by the root, most women do not have to repeat the treatment for at least a week. By comparison, shaving must be done almost daily and waxing is messy, painful and time-consuming.

The hair-removing device, or epilator, was designed by Yair Dar and Shimon Yahav, two Israeli engineers, who had their wives test the device throughout its early stages of development.

Kibbutz Hagoshim, which was founded in 1948 and whose name means "the bridge builders," agreed to back Mr. Dar and Mr. Yahav after the engineers failed to interest any major Israeli manufacturer.

The kibbutz, which also earns income from agriculture and a hotel, already had a company named Megro that manufactured carpenters' levels and optical devices for military applications.

In 1987, after earning \$2 million selling the device, the kibbutz decided to produce the epilator.

The price committee groups the oil ministers of Algeria, Indonesia, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela.

The strategy committee, which has not met for two years, comprises the oil ministers of Algeria, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela.

The OPEC president, Riwanun Lukman, who is the Nigerian oil minister, on Monday cited Iraq, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait as consistent offenders of the cartel's quota agreement.

Mr. Lukman also said that OPEC production had soared, not only from traditional sources like Mexico, Alaska, the North Sea and Angola, but from new and emerging producers such as Malaysia, Egypt, North Yemen, Syria, Colombia, India and Brazil.

After the Madrid talks, the price panel ministers said that after the strategy committee had met, they would meet again to decide whether an emergency meeting of the entire cartel, which they can convene, is necessary.

The next full meeting of OPEC is scheduled for Nov. 21.

Separately, the Iraqi Oil Minister, Isam Abd al-Rahim ash-Shalabi, said in Kuala Lumpur that OPEC is in its worst crisis and could collapse.

"Let's hope none of OPEC's 13 members want to see the organization collapse," said Mr. Shalabi, who is in the Malaysian capital for a three-day visit during which he will hold talks with Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad.

In Oslo, meanwhile, Norway renewed threats to abandon curbs on its production of oil unless OPEC restores output discipline.

Arne Oeien, the Norwegian oil minister, told parliament that his country had implemented a 7.5 percent cut in planned production growth in support of OPEC efforts to stabilize world oil prices.

(AP, Reuters, UPI, AFP)

Klöckner Risks Oil Trade Loss of 700 Million DM

By Ferdinand Protzman

FRANKFURT — In what is shaping up as West Germany's largest corporate trading scandal, Klöckner & Co., an international trading group, said Wednesday that it might have suffered losses of as much as 700 million Deutsche marks (\$378 million) in crude oil dealings.

Klöckner, a privately held company that trades metals, chemicals, plastics and other bulk goods, said the potential losses would far exceed profits from other business areas and would consume "a considerable part" of its equity of 270.3 million DM.

It said Deutsche Bank AG, West Germany's largest commercial bank, had agreed to restore the necessary capital to allow Klöckner to carry on its business. With the rescue, Deutsche Bank, Klöckner's house bank, effectively takes control of the company.

C. Peter Henle, a managing board member who had been in charge of oil trading activities, resigned, Klöckner said. Mr. Henle, a member of the founding family, is a shareholder with personal liability.

The troubles at Klöckner could have significant repercussions at Klöckner-Werke AG, the big steel concern that is 18 percent owned by the trading company, and at Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz AG, the agricultural machinery maker in which the trading company has a stake of nearly 50 percent.

A Klöckner & Co. statement said that "crude oil forward contracts were entered into, which, as a result of market developments, have a loss potential of between 600 and 700 million DM. The situation resulted from disregarding of approval powers and bypassing of control mechanisms."

The company would not give details of the transactions or say whether there was a possibility that criminal charges will result.

A forward contract is the actual purchase or sale of a commodity at a specified price, with delivery and settlement at a specified future date. Oil traders said the current glut of crude oil on the market and continuing squabbles among the OPEC nations have weakened crude oil prices in recent weeks.

Klöckner's founding family is one of the wealthiest and most influential in German industry.

Peter Henle's brother, Jörg Henle, is Klöckner's chairman. They are descendants of the founder, Peter Klöckner. The two brothers and a family trust own 10 percent of the company. The remainder is owned by the Peter-Klöckner Stiftung, a charitable foundation.

Deutsche Bank would not comment on the size of its financial transfusion. In a statement, the bank said it would provide funds "either alone or with others," and "is not thinking about taking a permanent stake" in the company.

A spokesman for the Duisburg state prosecutor's office said investigators were checking to see whether there was evidence of wrongdoing on the part of Klöckner employees, but that no charges have been filed.

A senior executive in Rotterdam for an oil trading company in Switzerland said, "It comes as quite a shock. No one ever suspected that they would have been exposed to such a huge loss."

He added that it was not clear whether the losses came as a result of speculation or whether Klöckner was let down by a third party. "It could have been contractual default by a third party whom they were acting for," he said.

Other traders said they suspected Klöckner's problems were part of a break in an oil market "daisy chain." Cargoes of North Sea Brent crude are bought and sold a number of times before actual shipment, and if one buyer or seller defaults there is an effect on others.

The Klöckner affair is the second trading scandal to hit West German business in two years. A foreign currency trading scandal at Volkswagen AG in 1986 left it with losses of 473 million DM and landed several of the company's foreign exchange dealers and an independent currency broker in jail.

"While banks' trading activities are very strictly controlled by law, corporations are operating in the markets with almost no external controls," said an economist at a major West German bank in Frankfurt.

Over the past two years, Klöckner & Co., which has about 7,000 employees, has been giving financial support to its much-larger affiliates, Klöckner-Werke and Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz, according to an economist at a Düsseldorf merchant bank quoted by Reuters.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for City, Currency, and Rate. Includes entries for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Zurich, and various international currencies like ECU, SDR, and DM.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Country, Currency, and Value. Includes entries for Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, and USA.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Source. Includes entries for 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, and 1-year rates for various currencies and markets.

Key Money Rates Oct. 12

Table with columns for Country, Rate, and Source. Includes entries for US, UK, and other key financial markets.

Asian Dollar Deposits Oct. 12

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Source. Includes entries for 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, and 1-year rates for Asian dollar deposits.

U.S. Money Market Funds Oct. 12

Table with columns for Fund Name, Rate, and Source. Includes entries for various U.S. money market funds.

Gold Oct. 12

Table with columns for Location, Price, and Source. Includes entries for gold prices in various international locations.

2 OPEC Panels to Meet on Oil Market Disarray

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VIENNA — Two OPEC committees will meet in Madrid on Oct. 20, apparently to discuss tumbling oil prices at a time of overproduction and disarray in the world petroleum market, the cartel's secretary-general, Subroto, announced Wednesday.

The meeting will involve the first joint sitting of two committees of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries: one on pricing and the other on long-term strategy.

Oil ministers from Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Algeria, Nigeria, Indonesia and Venezuela will participate, the organization said.

Oil prices stagnated in thin and nervous European markets on Wednesday with speculative activity at a minimum ahead of the joint meeting, traders said.

They said that by the end of business in Europe, the price of the most widely traded grade, North Sea Brent Blend, was quoted unchanged at \$12.35 per barrel for immediate loading.

In New York, an unsubstantiated rumor of a bombing at the U.S. embassy in Saudi Arabia prompted worries late in the session of an interruption in crude supplies and sent the price of a barrel of West Texas Intermediate up 60 cents to \$14.15 a barrel. The rumor was denied by U.S. State Department officials late in the day, and there was no word of a bombing from Riyadh.

The crude advanced only 10 cents on the spot market on the Gulf Coast, rising to \$13.68.

OPEC oil is currently trading for around \$10 to \$11 a barrel, down by about one-third since last spring, when it averaged \$15 a barrel. The United Arab Emirates' Dubai light grade ended unchanged at \$10.13 a barrel on Wednesday.

The OPEC price panel last met in Madrid on Sept. 25 and 26, to review the glutted world oil market, where prices are about \$7 a barrel below the target of \$18 a barrel, largely because the cartel members are not sticking to their production quotas.

Oil industry sources estimate

German economy would grow at least 3 percent this year, substantially higher than the government's previous prediction of a 1.5 percent to 2.0 percent expansion.

The global stock market collapse in October 1987 had led to that pessimistic forecast, but exports are now growing, domestic demand is buoyant and business investment is generally high.

West Germany has been criticized by other nations led by the United States and France because of its large trade surpluses. It has been accused of doing too little to stoke demand for imports and thereby help world expansion at a time when the United States is trying to narrow its huge trade deficit.

But economists said Bonn could use several arguments to defend the August figures.

"Bonn's response would be to point out that imports are growing rapidly and domestic demand is very buoyant," said Giles Keating, European economist at Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd. in London.

In August, imports totaled 34.95 billion DM, up from 29.61 billion DM in the 1987 month, while exports grew to 44.25 billion DM from 36.10 billion DM.

See MAXWELL, Page 13

Tf1 Chief Said to Block German Trade Surplus

Said to Block Soared 43% in August

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — In a French boardroom battle with political overtones, Francis Bouygues, the construction entrepreneur who controls the television channel Tf1, overrode a management challenge by Robert Maxwell, the British media tycoon, industry sources disclosed Wednesday.

Their account, based on discussions with participants in Tf1's tense four-hour board meeting Monday, said that Mr. Bouygues pushed through a decision to appoint a key aide, Patrick Le Lay, 47, immediately as Tf1's new head, despite requests for a one-month delay from Mr. Maxwell and his allies, who own the second-largest bloc of Tf1 stock.

The effect, the sources said, will be to block, temporarily at least, any moves by Mr. Maxwell's group to loosen Mr. Bouygues's financial and political grip on Tf1, whose viewing public and revenues have grown steadily since the channel was sold to private owners in 1986.

Under Mr. Bouygues, who was selected as the main private shareholder by the previous conservative government in France, Tf1 was publicly criticized by President François Mitterrand, during his reelection campaign last year, as an example of political partisanship.

The ruling Socialists have been seeking at least to dilute Mr. Bouygues's grip on the station, according to two sources, one of whom added: "They could dilute the tone, they could at least get a pair of friendly eyes and ears inside the station if they could fill a key management job with a sympathizer."

Heavy buying in recent weeks of shares in Tf1 and in Bouygues

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Advertisement for CORUM watches, featuring a large image of a watch and the text 'CORUM SUISSE' and 'Designs on time'.

Advertisement for Falcon-900 executive jet service, featuring an image of the aircraft and the text 'Fly the new Falcon-900 with Europe's leading executive jet service company.'

Floating-Rate Notes

Table of Floating-Rate Notes with columns for Issuer/Name, Coupon Rate, Bid, and Ask prices.

Table of Dollars with columns for Issuer/Name, Coupon Rate, Bid, and Ask prices.

Table of Pounds Sterling with columns for Issuer/Name, Coupon Rate, Bid, and Ask prices.

Table of Deutsche Marks with columns for Issuer/Name, Coupon Rate, Bid, and Ask prices.

Table of Japanese Yen with columns for Issuer/Name, Coupon Rate, Bid, and Ask prices.

U.S. Futures

Table of U.S. Futures including Grains, Soybean Meal, and Live Stock with columns for Month, High, Low, and Close.

Food

Table of Food commodities including Coffee, Sugar, Cocoa, and Orange Juice with columns for Month, High, Low, and Close.

Metals

Table of Metals including Copper, Aluminum, and Platinum with columns for Month, High, Low, and Close.

Industrials

Table of Industrials including Lumber, Crude Oil, and Natural Gas with columns for Month, High, Low, and Close.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed)

Large table of International Funds with columns for Fund Name, Bid, and Ask prices.

Currency Options

Table of Currency Options including Philadelphia Exchange and other international options.

Financial

Table of Financial data including US Treasury Bonds, Municipal Bonds, and other securities.

Stock Indexes

Table of Stock Indexes including NYSE, Dow Jones, and other market indices.

Commodity Indexes

Table of Commodity Indexes including various agricultural and industrial commodity indices.

London Metals

Table of London Metals including Aluminum, Lead, and Zinc.

London Commodities

Table of London Commodities including Sugar, Cocoa, and other goods.

Dividends

Table of Dividends for various companies.

DM Futures Options

Table of DM Futures Options including various currency options.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table of S&P 100 Index Options with columns for Strike, Call, and Put prices.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris Commodities including various international goods.

Spot Commodities

Table of Spot Commodities including various raw materials.

U.S. Treasuries

Table of U.S. Treasuries including various government bonds.

TW Rejects Coniston Offer

NEW YORK — The board of directors of TW Services Inc. said Wednesday that it had rejected the proposal of a group led by Coniston Partners to acquire 81 percent of the company at \$28 a share.

Peru Says Strike Is Illegal

LIMA — The Labor Ministry has declared illegal a 24-hour general strike set for Thursday, the state-run Andina News Agency said Tuesday.

Advertisement for 'Herald' newspaper with text 'Now Printed in For Same Day Key America' and '1-800-882'.

Advertisement for 'British Gas' with the slogan 'MAWELL'.

Advertisement for 'KIBBU TZ'.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

British Gas, Shell Buy Tenneco Units

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON — British Gas PLC and Shell Petroleum Co. announced Wednesday that they have bought large portions of the oil and gas properties of Tenneco Inc., as the U.S. oil major continues to dispose of energy interests.

Shell, part of the Anglo-Dutch Royal Dutch/Shell Group, said it would buy Tenneco's Colombian operations for \$500 million, while British Gas said it was the successful bidder for a collection of Tenneco's international oil and gas interests with a \$194.5 million offer.

On Monday, Tenneco announced deals with a variety of energy companies to bring in a total of \$7.3 billion, yielding net proceeds of \$6.4 billion. Tenneco is auctioning its oil and gas interests to concentrate on its pipeline and industrial businesses.

The British Gas purchase is considered significant for the company, which has been vigorously seeking exploration assets since its privatization in late 1986. In September, British Gas launched a dawn raid on London & Scottish Marine Oil PLC, but only managed to get about 1.1 percent of the com-

Bergen Bank Expecting Big Losses in 1988

OSLO — Bergen Bank A/S said Wednesday that group operations probably would suffer losses of 1.1 billion kroner (\$160.8 million) on loans and guarantees this year.

Norway's third-largest bank said in a statement that it had written off 733 million kroner on loans and guarantees in the first eight months of 1988 — more than double the 343 million kroner lost in the same period in 1987.

"The bank's earning capacity and financial standing remain sound," it said. "However, losses on lending will place a burden on net profit in the current year."

The bank reported increased group operating profits of 930 million kroner for the first eight months of the year, up from 809 million in the same period in 1987.

Toyota Is Close to Decision On Adding U.S. Truck Plant

By John Holusha New York Times Service DETROIT — Toyota Motor Corp. is close to a decision on whether to build a new assembly plant in the United States that would be used to make light trucks, according to a Toyota executive.

Robert B. McCurry, Toyota's executive vice president for sales in the United States, said on Tuesday that the decision is up to the parent company in Japan.

But he added that it might be made before the end of this year. "They know the need is there," he said at a news conference introducing the company's 1989 models.

Mr. McCurry said that to be profitable, a truck plant must produce 250,000 to 300,000 vehicles a year, which would eliminate the possibility of making trucks alongside cars at Toyota's new factory in Georgetown, Kentucky. That facility has the capacity to produce only 200,000 vehicles a year and is now making Camrys.

Mr. McCurry said if the truck plant were to be built, Toyota would be producing to North America about half of the 1.5 million vehicles the company is planning to sell each year in the continent by 1995. In addition to the Georgetown plant, Toyota gets Corolla cars from its joint-venture factory with General Motors Corp. in Fremont, California, and is building another facility in Cambridge, Ontario.

To the current calendar year, Toyota expects to sell about 77,000 U.S.-made cars. Toyota is also increasing the American content of the cars made in the United States, Mr. McCurry said. When an engine plant at Georgetown is completed in 1991, the U.S. content of cars made there would be 75 percent, he said.

Like other Japanese-based automakers, Toyota has altered its U.S. production strategy because of the recent weakness of the dollar. The plan was originally to assemble cars from largely Japanese-made parts. Since those parts have become more costly, all the Japanese carmakers with U.S. operations have been rushing to increase their domestic content.

Mr. McCurry said the economic outlook for automobile sales next year is generally positive, although some slowing probably would occur. He forecast that 10.3 million cars and 5.2 million light trucks would be sold in the United States in 1989, compared with 10.5 million cars and 5.2 million light trucks this year.

He said Toyota expects to sell slightly more than 1 million cars and trucks in the United States next year, up about 100,000 from estimated 1988 sales, Reuters reported.

"The economy is supported by strong consumer intentions, continued employment gains and low gasoline prices," he said. "Potential problem areas include rising interest rates, a slight uptick in the inflation rate, declining overall consumption and a slowdown in the growth rate of disposable income."

With the added production from domestic plants, Mr. McCurry said Toyota plans to increase its share of the domestic market from slightly under 6 percent to 10 percent by 1995.

British-Built Nissans Clear French Customs

PARIS — Cars built in Britain by Nissan Motor Co. of Japan have passed through French customs as British imports, a Nissan spokesman said Wednesday. He said 300 Bluebird cars went through customs at the weekend.

France said last week that the British-built Nissans would be considered Japanese imports and subject to a quota of 3 percent of the French market. Britain objected and the European Commission, the executive body of the European Community, asked France to clarify its position.

MAXWELL: Bouygues Reportedly Defeats Maxwell in Battle at TFI

(Continued from first finance page) Public Works, the contracting business which controls the Bouygues shares in TFI, led to speculation that a takeover operation was under way.

Mr. Maxwell disclosed Sept. 30 that he had bought a 5 percent stake in Bouygues, which he asserted was to assist in a defense against a takeover.

He appears to have received support from Bernard Tapie, a French businessman who owns a small share of TFI and was a Socialist-backed candidate in parliamentary elections in June.

It was unclear whether Mr. Maxwell would ever be permitted to obtain a majority shareholding in the station because French laws, covering the privatization of TFI, stipulate that "foreigners are banned from owning, directly or indirectly, more than 20 percent of the shares."

However, Mr. Maxwell's son, Ian, has French nationality, and he and his father reportedly own 13 percent of TFI's shares. Mr. Bouygues owns 25 percent, the maximum allowed for any entity. Two state-owned banks, with another 3 percent of the shares, voted with the Maxwell group against Mr. Bouygues and Mr. Le Lay, one of the sources said.

These two blocs of shares are among the 50 percent of the total stock issue which was allotted to a consortium by the government and

which alone gives access to the board of directors. The remaining 50 percent — 40 percent held by the public and traded on the stock market, 10 percent offered to staff but mainly held by banks — have only limited voting rights.

In the board meeting, described as a running confrontation between Mr. Bouygues and Mr. Maxwell, the minority bloc failed to obtain any influential positions. Mr. Tapie had publicized his intention of becoming TFI's head of strategic planning, but it was announced after the board meeting that Mr. Bouygues would hold that position.

No successor was announced for Mr. Le Lay, who had been the

similar number two at TFI while actually handling day-to-day operations. Although his career until 18 months ago was in construction, Mr. Le Lay presided over an unexpected surge in TFI's performance.

Trying to compete with TFI's popularity, the main state-owned network, Antenne 2, recently hired TFI's former evening news anchorwoman, Christine Ockrent, after she had an acrimonious policy dispute with Mr. Bouygues and Mr. Le Lay.

By disclosure of her salary at Antenne 2 — much less than her earnings at TFI — but still nearly \$20,000 a month — triggered a strike about overall conditions in the state-owned television network.

KIBBUTZ: Israeli Factory Struggles With Success of Its Hair Remover

(Continued from first finance page) Epilady in Israel, the Mepro factory began exporting the hair remover. Sales that year totaled \$30 million.

Mepro said that retail sales of Epilady in the United States alone already have reached \$100 million this year, and the company predicted that the figure would double between October and Christmas.

Mepro's astounding growth makes it Israel's largest exporter of nonmilitary electronic equipment. Other Israeli exports with comparable or higher annual export sales include such less sophisticated products as textiles, food, building materials and finished diamonds.

Annual sales of Israel's military exports total just over \$1 billion. Before it started to export Epilady, Mepro set up four marketing branches worldwide and four continental distribution areas. It now ships to more than 40 countries, including the United States, which accounts for about 75 percent of foreign sales.

"Munching nuts in a corner of the factory's new dining hall, Menachem Baruch, the president of Mepron's Epilady International Division, who came to the kibbutz from Turkey 18 years ago, said, "I don't think the success of Epilady has impacted on the kibbutz yet. In our daily life style nothing has changed — maybe we have a little bit better food."

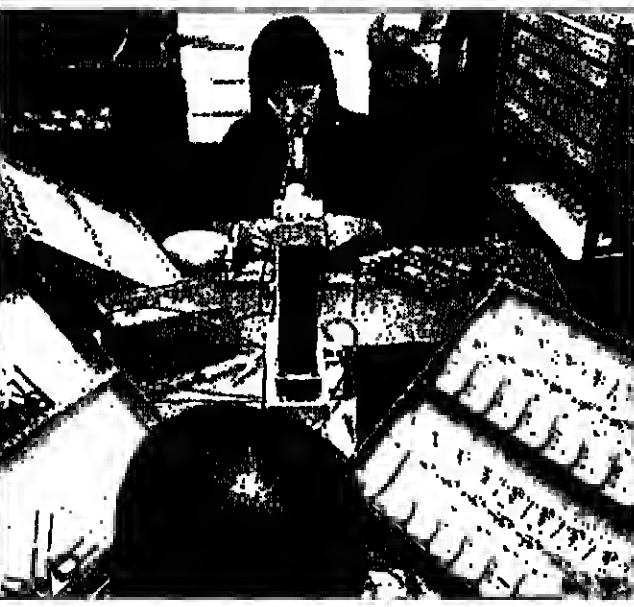
Israel's three kibbutz movements, encompassing nearly 400 collectives, have been burdened with large debts, which were incurred in the financing of unprofitable factories and other enterprises.

But Mepro has extended its success with Epilady to other struggling kibbutzim and subcontractors. About 1,000 people are employed in other factories to make and assemble Epilady's motor, spring and plastic casing.

From 30,000 to 40,000 units are produced daily, and Mr. Baruch said that a million were exported in August. Five million of the epilators have been sold worldwide, with more than three million exported to the United States in 1987 and 1988. Mr. Baruch declined to disclose his company's profits for either year.

In the United States, the hair removers had been sold only in department stores like Bloomingdale's, Macy's and Bullock's. But this month, Mepro began mass-marketing its present model at such discount retail chains as K mart, Wal-Mart and Osco Drugs, and through mail-order catalogues, for about \$50.

A package called Epilady Trio, a new three-speed hair remover, is also available at J.C. Penney for about \$70. And Mepro's newest



Workers at Kibbutz Hagoshrim, whose company, Mepron, makes the Epilady shaver, one of Israel's largest nonmilitary exports.

design, a three-speed, cordless and rechargeable unit called Epilady Ultra, replaces the standard model in department stores and sells for \$89.

Mr. Baruch also disclosed that Mepro hopes to cash in on its success by manufacturing and exporting Epilady, a new portable facial shaver, and a line of mineral-based cosmetics from the Dead Sea that it currently sells only in Israel.

Meanwhile, Mepro is having to contend with some problems created by its success. Its factory and the Israeli military reportedly have begun competing to buy springs vital to both the Epilady mechanism and the army's rifles.

"This could be serious because we employ a large part of the capacity of existing production facilities for springs," Mr. Baruch said recently, sitting in the board room of the factory's newly decorated corporate offices. The recessed lights, mini-blinds and slate-gray carpeting seemed out of place on a kibbutz. Government-awarded "outstanding exporter" certificates lined two walls.

"We are overcoming this problem by ordering more machines to increase the production of springs," Mr. Baruch added.

The spring that catches and tears out body hair is placed around a wire, which is mechanically twisted into an uneven loop. In the production center where the wires are twisted, a dozen young men and women — some European kibbutz volunteers, others young Israelis — methodically insert straight wires into each machine, wait for the automatic twist and then remove

"Smooth and Silky has a different shape, and instead of the metal coil we have, they put a rubber element, which does the same job based on the same system," Mr. Baruch said.

He said Mepro also was planning to apply for an injunction against Remington's manufacturing operations in the Far East.

In an interview from Remington Products headquarters in Bridgeport, Connecticut, Kathleen Ivenko, Remington's corporate counsel, maintained that the Epilady patent "is invalid as it simply follows prior art in the depilatory field."

Noting that "the United States Patent Office has issued a patent for Smooth and Silky," she said, "Remington intends to file substantial counterclaims" against Mepro.

Studies that show Smooth and Silky is much less painful than other depilatory devices also support Remington's contention that its product is significantly different from the Epilady, she said.

Mr. Baruch acknowledged that the central complaint received by Mepro was about the pain. The company's new three-speed Epilady Ultra has been designed to be less painful, he added.

Still, he said, "there has to be some pain when you're pulling out hairs." Pointing to a bald spot the size of an orange on his forehead, he added, "I know, because this is my test spot."

Now, after the success of Epilady, Mr. Baruch thinks Remington wants a piece of the action. Remington's hair remover also was developed by a team of Israeli engineers, he said.

NOTICE TO NOTEHOLDERS OF ZIM ENERGY CORP.

(Now Known as Mustang Resources Corp.) 7.5% CONVERTIBLE SUBORDINATED NOTES, SERIES A 7.5% CONVERTIBLE SUBORDINATED NOTES, SERIES B DUE 2001

Notice is hereby given by Mustang Resources Corp., successor to Zim Energy Corp., and BANK ONE, COLUMBUS, NA, as Successor Trustee, in accordance with Sections 14.5, 14.8 and 15.4 of the Indenture, as supplemented, dated June 13, 1986, by and between Zim Energy Corp. (now known as Mustang Resources Corp.) and Allied Bank of Texas (now known as First Interstate Bank of Texas, N.A.), as Trustee (the "Indenture"), that the following events have occurred:

- (1) First Interstate Bank of Texas, N.A., has resigned as the Trustee and BANK ONE, COLUMBUS, NA has been appointed as the duly qualified successor Trustee pursuant to the Indenture effective as of September 21, 1988, and that BANK ONE, COLUMBUS, NA has accepted such appointment as the successor Trustee also effective as of September 21, 1988.

- (2) In connection with the appointment of BANK ONE, COLUMBUS, NA as the successor Trustee, Mustang Resources Corp., as Issuer, and BANK ONE, COLUMBUS, NA as Trustee, have executed the Second Supplemental Indenture dated September 24, 1988, pursuant to which (a) Section 1.5 of the Indenture was amended to provide that the definition of "Business Day" shall be a weekday that is not a legal banking holiday in Columbus, Ohio, (b) Section 5.2 of the Indenture was amended to provide that the Corporate Trust Office of the successor Trustee in Columbus, Ohio shall be the location where notices and demands to or upon Mustang Resources Corp. in respect of the Notes and related coupons and the Indenture may be served, and that Mustang Resources Corp. will maintain an office or agency in the continental United States where notices and coupons may be presented or surrendered for payment and where notices and demands may be served and (c) Section 17.8 of the Indenture was amended to provide that all notices or demands upon the Trustee shall be written and may be served or presented at the principal Corporate Trust Department of the successor Trustee at 100 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43211.

- (3) The following events of default as provided by the Indenture have occurred: (i) Mustang Resources Corp. filed a petition seeking relief under the United States Bankruptcy Code on June 1, 1988, and (ii) Mustang Resources Corp. failed to pay the installment of interest due on the Notes on June 13, 1988, and has not since paid amounts due.

For further information concerning the bankruptcy proceedings of Mustang Resources Corp. or any other matter contained in this Notice, please contact BANK ONE, COLUMBUS, NA.

MUSTANG RESOURCES CORP., as Issuer (formerly known as Zim Energy Corp.) BANK ONE, COLUMBUS, NA, as Successor Trustee (successor to First Interstate Bank of Texas, N.A. (formerly known as Allied Bank of Texas), as Trustee)

Dated: October 7, 1988

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Weekly net asset value on 7-10-1988 U.S. \$35.19 Asia Pacific Growth Fund Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

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Wednesdays AMEX Closing

Tobies include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Chg
15.00	12.00	ABX	0.10 1.5 10	15.00	12.00	13.50	+0.50
15.00	12.00	ABX	0.10 1.5 10	15.00	12.00	13.50	+0.50
15.00	12.00	ABX	0.10 1.5 10	15.00	12.00	13.50	+0.50

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Close	Chg
15.00	12.00	ABX	0.10 1.5 10	15.00	12.00	13.50	+0.50
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CURRENCY MARKETS

DOLLAR: U.S. Currency Drops on Trade Gap Fears

(Continued from Page 1)

payroll jobs, versus forecasts of a gain of nearly 300,000.

That gain, plus a downward revision to the August rise, suggested that the U.S. economy was slowing, pushed down interest rates and thus reduced the attraction of holding dollar-denominated securities.

Federal Reserve Board credit policy, as a result, is expected to be stable for some time.

Dealers said there is speculation that U.S. interest rates may even be loosened somewhat.

Bond prices fell in New York, hit by the falling dollar and a recovery in oil prices. The bellwether 30-year Treasury bond fell about half a point to close at 102 5/32, while its yield, which moves inversely with the price, rose to 8.92 percent from 8.85 percent on Tuesday.

Interest rates on short-term Treasury bills fell as the drop in U.S. stock prices spurred expectations of a fight to a safe haven from riskier investments.

On the stock market, the Dow Jones average rose more than 30 points in early trading, then managed to cut the decline to around 23 points before resuming the slide once again.

In London earlier, the dollar fell sharply at the close of European trading. It dropped to 1.8345 DM from 1.8525 on Tuesday and to 128.95 yen from 131.05.

The British pound rose to \$1.7325 after Tuesday's \$1.7180. Against the Swiss franc, the dollar slipped to 1.5490 from 1.5705, while it declined to 6.2500 French francs from 6.3055.

In Tokyo, dealers reported that the Bank of Japan had been shopping around for rates in anticipation of possible intervention to support the dollar.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, and Source: Reuters

And in London, the Bank of England intervened for the second day in a row, selling sterling for dollars at around \$1.7275, they said. This failed to stem the pound's sharp advance.

There was no indication of intervention by the Federal Reserve, the U.S. central bank. Dealers said the dollar's slide was orderly enough to preclude intervention, but they thought that a bigger-than-expected

trade deficit could provoke dollar support from the Fed.

"The attitude of my clients is very bearish," said one dealer. "They are wondering where is the protection on the downside, in terms of central bank intervention."

Kikuo Inoue, manager at Bank of Tokyo's foreign-exchange division in London, said, "Even if the U.S. trade shortfall is less than current expectations around \$11 billion and nearly the same as July's \$9.5 billion deficit, the dollar could be sold."

Several dealers said the dollar could fall further after the trade data, as sentiment, recently bullish, was believed to have turned after last week's job report.

(Reuters, UPI)

Corrigan Sees Trade Gain

NEW YORK — Progress has been made in adjusting the trade imbalances between the United States and its major trading partners, but the process is not complete, the president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, E. Gerald Corrigan, said Wednesday.

"Fortunately, the initial phases of the adjustment process are now well under way, but we still have a very long way to go," Mr. Corrigan said in remarks prepared for delivery at Fairfield University in Connecticut.

"The changes we are seeing in the global economy make it important that we strengthen the process of multilateral economic policy coordination and cooperation," he said.

He said that in recent years, the leading industrialized nations have increased efforts to attack the problems on a national and international scale.

Mr. Corrigan also said inflation has been well contained and that the general pattern of behavior in exchange markets in recent months has been constructive.

Commenting on foreign accumulation of U.S. assets, he said such activity would rise as long as the country runs a current account deficit.

France Faces Pressure to Devalue

For Bérégovoy, a Major Policy Test Amid Trade Woes

PARIS — The hope in France that a devaluation of the French franc can be avoided is looking increasingly forlorn, economists said Wednesday, as the country faces public-sector strikes, a wide trade gap and the prospect of increasing economic austerity in two major trading partners.

As a result, the Socialist Finance Minister, Pierre Bérégovoy, may soon find himself confronted with his first major test.

He may have to choose between reversing his easier money policy in order to defend the franc, or jettisoning his hard currency rhetoric and agreeing to a mark revaluation so as to avoid a rise in interest rates which might hit jobs, the economists said.

A Paris-based currency analyst, Brunsley Best, said, "They need help from outside if they're going to get out of this one a good set of trade figures out of the United States, for instance. Otherwise I think they're stuck."

The U.S. trade figures for August are due to be released Thursday. A falling U.S. trade gap would put downward pressure on world interest rates.

A resurgence of strikes in the public sector has made France investors nervous as it conjures up images of the stop-go production of the early 1980s, particularly since the state automaker, Renault, is hit.

Dealers said foreign investors, seeing news of this and other public-sector unrest such as prison wardens' and nurses' strikes, were becoming more wary of holding francs.

The franc has been under pressure since the middle of last month

following news that France posted an August trade deficit of 9.0 billion francs (\$1.43 billion), its largest monthly shortfall since the early 1980s. Data for September are due on Oct. 27.

Economists in West Germany, France's main trading partner, have said that without a Deutsche mark revaluation, the West German trade surplus in 1988 and 1989 would exceed last year's record 117.5 billion DM (\$63.5 billion), mainly due to surging sales within Europe.

Asked if this increased his worries about franc stability in view of the weak French trade account, Mr. Bérégovoy cited the improved French current account performance for the first half of 1988.

Over the first six months of the year, France posted a surplus of 5.8 billion francs, turning around a deficit of 5.6 billion for the first half of 1987, recent figures showed.

"Our economy is going better, but the turnaround has not finished yet since we are still recording a deficit on our external trade account," Mr. Bérégovoy said.

Mr. Bérégovoy has repeatedly said that he would not allow the franc to be devalued against the mark. Government sources have also said that Paris is determined that the franc "stick to the mark" when the West German currency revalues against weaker partners in the European Monetary System.

Although economists said this would bring a wealth of political benefits, it may lie beyond Mr. Bérégovoy's grasp.

François Leconte, economist with the state-funded OFCE economic research institute, said capital flows out of the Italian lira, now

that controls have been lifted, would spark an early realignment of the monetary system and this would spill over to affect the franc.

"If they have a realignment of the lira, I don't see how they can avoid a revaluation of the mark against the franc as well," Mr. Leconte said.

The mark opened trading Wednesday at 340.85 francs per 100, near historic highs. It briefly surged above 341 francs on nervousness during presidential elections in early March.

The Bank of France intervened in low-profile fashion on Tuesday. But adding to pressure is the fact that West Germany is heading into a tighter fiscal environment in 1989, economists said.

Designed to cut Bonn's budget deficit, the new fiscal regime will also moderate domestic West German consumer demand, which might add to the nation's already large current account surplus.

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LAUNDER: Indictment May Signal Hardening by Allies on Drug Money

(Continued from page 1)

are indications that cocaine sales elsewhere are increasing. Last year, for example, British authorities seized more cocaine than heroin, which traditionally has been Britain's main drug problem.

"Our argument is that it is only a matter of time before it affects you," said a U.S. Treasury official, referring to other countries. "Like any smart entrepreneurs, traffickers are always looking for new markets. And I don't know of many economies that are so big that they don't have to worry about money laundering."

A significant exception to the noncooperation stance, according to U.S. investigators, has been Switzerland. The Swiss not only have a memo of understanding to cooperate in drug investigations,

but freely volunteer information to U.S. authorities whenever laundering of drug money is suspected.

Less effective, according to investigators, has been the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties that the United States negotiated with Caribbean nations. These nations have substantial offshore banking industries that pride themselves on secrecy. U.S. officials believe that proceeds from drug sales continue to move through the Cayman Islands and the Bahamas, despite increasing cooperation with law enforcement officials in those countries.

The Reagan administration stepped up pressure on its major allies at the Toronto economic summit meeting in June. The meeting's final communiqué contained a pledge that the industrialized na-

tions would work closer to identify the proceeds of narcotics sales.

A meeting of the Group of Seven industrialized nations followed early last month in Washington. But U.S. efforts suffered a setback when France declined to attend. French officials contended that the G-7 should limit its discussion to economic policy matters.

U.S. officials are hoping to make some headway next month when delegates from more than 100 nations gather in Vienna to discuss a proposed United Nations convention on drug trafficking.

This would be the third UN convention on drugs, but unlike the previous versions, it will attempt to address the international aspects of the problem. Specifically, it would require nations to adopt laws against money laundering and bol-

ster prosecutorial powers in such matters as extradition.

The latest effort stems from an initiative by Latin American countries, particularly Venezuela and Ecuador, which have grown weary of the power and wealth of Colombian drug traffickers.

Some observers speculate that the U.S. effort gained more credibility earlier this year when the Reagan administration broke with the Panamanian leader, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, who was indicted in February on drug charges in Florida.

For years, Panama was regarded as a banking haven for Colombian drug cartels because of, among other factors, its proximity to Colombia and use of the U.S. dollar as its currency.

Wednesday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume. It is included before 9 a.m.

Table of OTC prices for various stocks including AAW, ABB, ABC, etc.

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Wednesday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere.

SPORTS

It's Just the Ticket

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Came morning Tuesday, and the sun reflected off the hills and the haze and the crawling cars on the swelling freeways. It was a day like most days in this City of Angels and 24 Dodgers.



New York's Keith Hernandez, having bailed out after a first-inning brushback pitch from Tim Lary.

Mets Force Seventh Game

By Joseph Durso
LOS ANGELES — The New York Mets drew back from the brink Tuesday night by defeating the Los Angeles Dodgers, 5-1, tying the series at 3-3 and forcing the playoffs for the National League pennant into the seventh and deciding game.

NFL Quarterback Injuries Soar

By Michael Wilbon
Washington Post Service
PHILADELPHIA — The National Football League's competition committee has worked overtime in recent off-seasons to protect quarterbacks.

Cubans Release Cup Yacht Transport

MIAMI — Cuban officials on Wednesday released a cargo ship carrying New Zealand's defeated America's Cup yacht on its way to Cuba.

SCOREBOARD

Table containing baseball, basketball, and hockey scores. Includes sections for 'BASEBALL', 'BASKETBALL', and 'HOCKEY' with various league standings and game results.

Johnson Charged In Pistol Incident; Hearing Oct. 25

TORONTO — Sprinter Bo Johnson, who was stripped of an Olympic gold medal after failing a drug test, has been charged with assault and dangerous use of a weapon.

Tyson Reportedly Refractures Hand

NEW YORK — Heavyweight boxing champion Mike Tyson has reportedly refractured his right hand, possibly putting a crimp in his scheduled title defense on Dec. 17 against Frank Bruno.

Soccer

USFA Cup
Pittsburgh (13), Lamia 2 (3); (11) Zolosa (12), Coffey (2), Ervey (11); Miller (1), Riddle (4), Gorman (2)...

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Real estate and classified advertisements. Includes sections for 'REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE', 'PARIS AREA FURNISHED', 'AGENCY CHAMP EYES', 'ESCORTS & GUIDES', 'MAYFAIR CLUB', 'MERCEDS', 'CAPRICE-NYC', 'GENEVA GINGER'S', 'MILAN SACHA', 'ZURICH SUSAN', 'GENEVA DANY', 'MUSSELS CATHY'.

ART BUCHWALD

A Daughter's Agenda

WASHINGTON — A few of us were having lunch the other day when Beeman came hurrying in.

He was flushed with what seemed like victory. "I think I've got it," he exclaimed.

"What is that?" "I just made an appointment with my daughter. I haven't been able to see her for two months, but she informed me that she could fit me in at 6 o'clock on Thursday."

"That's neat," I said. "How did you do it?"

"It wasn't easy. I kept leaving messages at her dorm saying that I would be grateful simply to meet with her and talk over how things were going."

"The first time she turned me down because she was going to Vermont to look at the leaves. The second time she actually made a date with me, but then canceled it because she had been invited to wash boyfriend's car. And three weeks ago, she called to say that she couldn't see me on her birthday because she wanted to enter a marathon where you could meet a lot of neat guys."

"How can you be sure that she will show up for the appointment she's made now?" I wanted to know.

"I have you decided what to wear?" I asked.

"What difference does it make?" "Seeing your daughter isn't an everyday occurrence, and you should at least be dressed for it."

"I'm not applying for a job," Beeman yelled.

"Don't get so excited. There are five of us at this table and, if you added it all up, we haven't seen our children for a total of 90 years."

Beeman said, "I'm sorry, guys, I don't want you to think I've got it made. Just because my daughter gave me this appointment doesn't mean she'll give me another one. If she gets a better offer she will cancel this date just like this."

"If she didn't, would you take away her school allowance and what kind of father takes away his daughter's allowance just because she doesn't return his calls?"

"She sounded as if she was serious. But it's not firm yet. There is some talk about her floating down the Delaware River in a rubber tube or going to Ohio for a touch football game with the League of Women Voters — but I'm optimistic that she'll keep the date with me."

"You're a lucky man, Beeman," one of the group said. "I haven't been able to arrange a meeting with my son for two years. He's one busy fellow."

"You're all are," Beeman said. "And you can't fault them for refusing to put you on their calendars. I wanted to talk to George Shultz the other day, and it was arranged in an hour. I called Lee Iacocca and he said he would see me as soon as I arrived. It's been like that all month. The only one I am unable to make contact with is my own flesh and blood."

"What are you planning to talk about when you do see her?" I inquired.

"I am going to ask her if she loves me. And if she says she does, I'll start to wonder why she doesn't answer the calls I leave on her answering machine. I'll try to find out if I'm the father she really wanted."

"I wouldn't do that," one of the men said. "You'll only make her feel guilty."

Beeman remarked, "If I could make her feel guilty I would consider our meeting a big success."

"Have you decided what to wear?" I asked.

"What difference does it make?" "Seeing your daughter isn't an everyday occurrence, and you should at least be dressed for it."

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Julie Harris: Being Tough

By David Harris

PHILADELPHIA — Julie Harris is asked to come up with three adjectives that best describe her.

"Three adjectives?" she says, more to herself than anyone else. "Hmmm."

At 62, she is arguably the foremost actress of her generation, but sitting in a hotel armchair that tends to make her look even tinier than she is, she could be a nervous schoolgirl who wants very much to make good on the English test.

The effort puts little furrows in her brow. She bites her lower lip. Finally, in a voice as delicate as parchment, she says, "Dedicated."

"Stubborn," she says. Fearful she may have given a wrong answer, she asks, "That is an adjective, isn't it?"

Reassured it is, she retreats within herself in search of a third adjective. Except for the occasional flutter of her eyelashes, she doesn't move. The gathering silence is deafening. Then she shrugs helplessly.

"I don't know. That's as far as I can go."

To an outsider, dozens of adjectives spring to mind: gentle, secretive, heart-breaking, luminous, vulnerable — Harris rejects them all with a slow, determined shake of the head. "I was the pushy one. You know, 'Watch me! Watch me!' When he reviewed it on 'The Lark,' Walter Kerr — I think it was Walter Kerr — described me as the toughest kid on the block. I have a lot of that in me. I don't know. I guess I'm sort of a survivor."

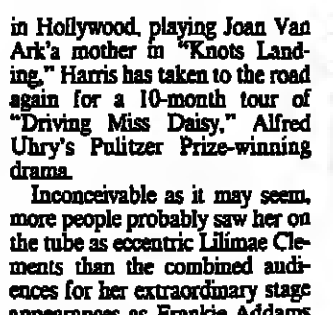
It's a surprising self-analysis — rather like Medea describing herself as a shrinking violet. But then, later in the conversation, Harris, a five-time Tony award-winner, refers to herself without a trace of irony or false modesty as a "traveling player." Which means, if the comparison is maintained, that Medea was a home-maker.

In one respect, though, she is right. After a seven-year stopover in Hollywood, playing Joan Van Ark's mother in "Knots Landing," Harris has taken to the road again for a 10-month tour of "Driving Miss Daisy." Alfred Uhry's Pulitzer Prize-winning drama.

Inconceivable as it may seem, more people probably saw her on the tube as eccentric Lillie Mae Clements than the combined audiences for her extraordinary stage appearances as Frankie Addams ("The Member of the Wedding"), Sally Bowles ("I Am a Camera"), Joan of Arc ("The Lark"), Anna Reardon ("And Miss Reardon Drinks a Little"), Mary Todd Lincoln ("The Last of Mrs. Lincoln") and Emily Dickinson ("The Belle of Amherst"), to skim a long list. Mindful that the way you sustain a theatrical following these days is to appear on television, Harris is impatient to look on the Hollywood years as an exile. They served a purpose. Still, there is no doubt she considers her return to the stage in "Daisy" as a long-overdue homecoming.

In it, she portrays a peremptory, 72-year-old Atlanta dowager, who is obliged to hire a black chauffeur named Hoke after she inadvertently drives her brand-new Packard through the back wall of the garage. At first, she suffers his insolence through his bearing. Before long, however, the barriers between the two begin to crack and, over the 25-year span covered by the play, a discreet but abiding understanding is born. By the end, teetering on the edge of senility in a rest home, Miss Daisy manages to rally her spirits and confess, "Hoke, you're my best friend."

"Alfred [Uhry] has conceived a very special lady — one who's special to him, because she really existed. Daisy is his grandmother," Harris says. "She was a schoolteacher and a perfectionist, and very proud of doing for herself. Alfred always says she didn't like being happy. She wasn't physically responsive with hugs and kisses and the like. Things were supposed to be hard. That accounts for her resistance to hav-



Julie Harris for The Washington Post

"Stubborn, tough" Julie Harris and as she is made up for her role in "Driving Miss Daisy," right.

ing a chauffeur. It's quite enough having a cleaning lady who comes three times a week. In the play, of course, she is gradually losing her independence and that bothers her terribly.

Harris compares the spare, 90-minute play to "a sonnet, perfectly conceived. Or a very tender, lyrical piece of music that's brief, but complete, and leaves you with a lingering effect. You remember it always. I think." And she says she loves Daisy. "Oh, I'm terribly moved by her. But I'm not like her. Of course, she's stubborn and independent and I'm stubborn and independent. But I'm really much more open than she is."

Open, she clearly is not. If by that it is meant that she readily divulges her innermost thoughts to the particular of her private life. As an actress, however, she is quick to drop whatever defense mechanisms might stand in the way of her and a characterization. She is widely acknowledged to have no star ego whatsoever. The work of acting consumes her. In it alone she exposes herself fully and willingly.

"I've been reading a lot about Katharine Hepburn lately," Harris says, "and evidently she always wanted to be a star. She saw herself that way and she expressed it that way. I am going to be a star. But I over did. I just wanted to be an actress. Did you see 'Nicholas Nickleby'?" People think I'm demented, I say it five or six times. I think it was six."

"Remember when Nicholas and Smike join the company of traveling players and they go into



Julie Harris for The Washington Post

"Stubborn, tough" Julie Harris and as she is made up for her role in "Driving Miss Daisy," right.

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Julie Harris for The Washington Post

"Stubborn, tough" Julie Harris and as she is made up for her role in "Driving Miss Daisy," right.

ing a chauffeur. It's quite enough having a cleaning lady who comes three times a week. In the play, of course, she is gradually losing her independence and that bothers her terribly.

Harris compares the spare, 90-minute play to "a sonnet, perfectly conceived. Or a very tender, lyrical piece of music that's brief, but complete, and leaves you with a lingering effect. You remember it always. I think." And she says she loves Daisy. "Oh, I'm terribly moved by her. But I'm not like her. Of course, she's stubborn and independent and I'm stubborn and independent. But I'm really much more open than she is."

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PEOPLE

Anthony Delon Is Guilty Of Tax Fraud In France

Anthony Delon 24, an actor and son of the veteran French actor, Alain Delon, was convicted on Wednesday of tax fraud. Anthony was sentenced to eight months in prison and was fined 20,000 francs (\$3,175), but the sentence was suspended. A Paris court found that Anthony, who owned two Porsche and three Kawasaki motorcycles and received royalties from movie work under his name, owed the French treasury about 800,000 francs. He paid no taxes from 1983 to 1985, judicial sources said. Anthony started in an Italian film version of the novel, "Chronicle of a Death Foretold," by the Colombian author Gabriel Garcia Marquez.

FBI agents seized \$6 million worth of paintings during a recent search of the estate of Ferdinand Marcos' 404-in-law, Gregorio Araneta 3d, in Woodside, California. Maseo Caparas, chairman of the Presidential Commission on Goodwill, said he expects that U.S. authorities will turn over the paintings to the Philippine government because they know the works of art were bought "with the Filipino people's money." Caparas said the paintings were part of the Samson Collection, which disappeared from the New York apartment of Marcos' wife, Imelda, along with other valuable artworks. Other paintings were recovered in Paris. Marcos and his wife have lived in Hawaii since he was deposed in 1986.

The CBS television network has dropped references to American Indians as "savages" in a "Peanuts" cartoon show about Thanksgiving because of complaints from a group of American Indians, said Carol Altieri, a CBS executive. "The Mayflower Voyagers" is scheduled to air Oct. 21 in the United States.

Lisa Marie Presley, 20, Elvis Presley's daughter who is on a honeymoon in the Caribbean after being married last week, is pregnant. Lisa Marie and Danny Keough, 23, are to become parents next spring. "Lisa and Danny have been talking for the past year about getting married and starting a family," said Priscilla Beaulieu Presley, mother of Lisa Marie.

Rabbit Breeding Getting a Boost

BUDAPEST — Rabbits, among the world's most prolific animals, still apparently need a little guidance in reproduction. Accordingly, 350 experts from 30 countries are meeting in the Hungarian capital for the 4th World Congress of Rabbit Breeders.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE

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PERSONAL MESSAGES

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

COMING TO LONDON: All sold out. Events: Les M. Phantoms, Cds, all releases, sports, pop + rock. London, UK. Tel: 01-231-8222. Credit cards.

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Large advertisement for 'Soviet Push Of Nuclear Plans for 5 Plants' with a portrait of a woman and various headlines.